S MUSEUM.

f "The Blacksmith" at the
li be for the benefit of Mr.
Millie Sackett.

CULTIPAL.

Ich to The Tribuse.

Jan. 4.—The State Board of ed its session this afternoon a Treasurer's report for the regate receipts for the year, appropriation of \$3,000, the \$10,000 United States bonds, \$24,915.35, and the expendice for premiums at the State, a balance in the Treasury of one of compliment to remassed.

ighborhood of "The Store" of the past. Weatherbee, ing establishment over M. C. as been forced by the latter to and the building will be de-wholesale wine, whisky, and

TENNIAL JUDGES
Wheeler & Wilson Sewingentirely new machine with ce 155 State street. RIAGES.

contis.

con

ION SALES. POMEROY & CO.,

g Sale of the YEAR, and Chamber Sets, usehold Goods, wes, Bedding, d Glassware, t, Teas, Clgars, rehandise, &c., &c.

UCTION, der Chattes Morigage, Square Grand Piane, and Corners; a superior instru ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BUTTERS & CO. es, Crockery Ware, terchandise,

DOTION.

CLASS CUTTERS. VITURE, ry, and Kitchen Furniture of Cases, Office Desire, Stores,

GORE & CO., Auctioneers. 85 Wabash-av., uction Sale of Boots. Shoes and as. 8, at 10 o'clock, when they ortment of goods adapted to the Trucsday and Friday. Cash adta.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union - expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner. Chicago.

HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier, twenty-ave cent size of the inquisite 'Mars' Eclogne is now issued Larger size, it. and seed, such & RAY-RR of supers. Unicash.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. ACCIDENT INSURANCE

SUITS AND CLOAKS.

Field, Leiter

& Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Call attention to their SPECIAL JOB TABLES in

SUIT DEPT!

Emb'd Cloth and Cashmere Mantles.

lackets and Overskirts, Suits, &c., &c.

Silk Velvet Cloaks for \$25, former

We also offer in this Dep't,

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to this Dep't, as we are of-

tering some of the greatest bargain

The above goods have all been marked with a view to close, to make room for the following season.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

Wedding Garments a Specialty

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe.

A Pactory, with grounds, in this city, centrally located, adapted for wood working purposes. Capacity for 80 men with room for enlargement. Engine and Boiler, Dry Kiln, Machinery, Steam Heating, Water, Gas, and everything in perfect running order. Price and terms to suit responsible parties. Address P 22, Tribune office.

PINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT

and a per cent leans on approved city real estate made by FRANCIS B. FEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AT 8 PEB CENT, IN sums of \$5,000 and suwards. Smaller sums at 9 per cent.

MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

7 PER CENT.

Very choice leans at SEVEN; \$10,000 at 7; \$5,000 at 7; \$5,000 at 8; \$2,000, \$1,000 at 9. SCUIDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

PARTLY MADE SHIRTS.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Shiris. The very best, 6 for \$6; can be finished stily as sewing a straight seam. KERP MAFR G.CO., 173 East Madison-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting

regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of scianics and Tuders' savings Loan and Buildnoom il, Fortisch held at the office of the Associnoom il, Fortisch Hock. on Monday evening.
1877, 487-280 octock. A full and punctual atthe second of the second properties of the second in the second properties of the second

tockholders' Meeting.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, III., Dec. 9, 1876.

for the transaction of such other bus a before them.

JOHN M. LONG, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I and Worsted Suit for \$10!

A good Black Silk Suit for \$45!

1 good Cloth Cloak for \$5!

price \$75 to \$100.

HAPPY NEW YEAR Remarkable Inducements!

TRAVELERS

122, 346, 9 38, 668, 0 70, 294, 4 369, 370, 0 148, 817, 0 195, 165, 0 602, 598, 0

140, 825, 0 \$2,637,864.14 rplns as above, on 4 per cent reserve, Massachn, and Connecticut standards, \$1,170.854.24.

Statistics of the Year 1876.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NOBLE ART WORK."—New York Herald

THE Works of Wm. Unger.

The work will be completed in ten parts, each containing seven large plates, with descriptive ext. Price per part, \$0.00, Parts 1—5 now eady. The edition is limited. Intending subcribers will do well to hand in their names at once, A specimen part will be sent to any address in the city for inspection, if desired.

W. T. KEENER, 93 Dearborn-st. Sole Western Agent

For Sale or to Rent. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO Have, UNDER COVER, all sizes of their superior LACKAWANNA COAL

Main Office: 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

OF COOK COUNTY Will receive proposals until 12 o'clock, noon, Jan. 8, 1877, for all Groceries needed by the various County Institutions, and for printing proceedings of the Board in pamphlet form, during the year 1877.

For exhibits and other information apply to the Clerk of Board.

HERMANN LIEB, Clerk. OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

60 cts. per Hundred.

Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

older, golden pen, and a piece of va ompiete sample package, with eleg-teeve-buttons, and ladier fashionable fa rops, post-paid, 25 cents; 5 fackages rops, post-paid, 25 cents; 5 fackages

HATS Dress Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats, HOLIDAY STYLES, J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

FIRM CHANGES. COPARTNERSHIP. I have this day admitted to an interest in my business.
Frank P. Cudebeck, Quincy A. Glass, and Wm. R.
Walte. Firm name unchanged.
Jan. 1, 1877.

JOHN H. HUYCK & CO.

Keep's Custom Shirts,
Made to measure. The very best. 0 for 50. Not the
dighter obligation to take any shirts ordered union part
welly estimated to Keep MNF. CO., 173 East Madi. (1)

LOOK OUT!

Democrats Descry a Cloud on the Northwestern Coast.

It Is as Big as a Man's Hand, and That Hand Is Grover's.

Tilden's Friends in Congress and Out Affected with Cold Chills.

Eight Thousand Dollars Traced the Oregon State-House.

Salem, Ore., Banker Suppenaed as a Witness to Prove It.

The Fight for the Telegrams Becoming Very Interesting.

Sarnes' Counsel Presents the Matter in an Entirely New Light.

The Question of State Rights Assumes Prominent Pro-

Experience of Republican Com in South Carolina.

OREGON.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE SCRET.

Special Disputch to The Princes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—There is obvi-Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—There is obviously something rotten in this Oregon business. The Committee have already struck a strong secut, and the nervousness of the Democrats, especially of Senator Kelly and Gov. Grover, adds to the general belief that it will lead to an important discovery. The theory of the Oregon Republicans here is that \$25,000 or \$39,000 was raised in New York to carry out the scheme of stealing the Electoral vote; that Gov. Tilden's intimate advisers procured the funds and transmitted them to a banking-house in Salem, Ore.; that Senator Kelly, when an his way East, was turned back by dispatches from New York to oversee the consummation of the job, and that the money was

ed that Grover's decision that Watte was ineligible was not a judicial but a political act, which, as Chief Executive, he

THE CONTEMPT CASE The Senate devoted the whole afternoon to a colloquial discussion of the resolution declaring that Turner, an agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Oregan, should answer certain questions propounded to him by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Oregon Electoral vote was mixed up with the question before the Senate, and when the ayes and mays were finally reached so many Senators had left that there was no quorum. The votes of those present were 33 in favor of the passage of the resolution, and 3 against it. So it will undoubtedly be passed on Monday.

The examination of Augustus F. Martin, a New York broker, late this afternoon, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, showed that the broker's firm of Martin & Runyan, of which he is a member, drew a check on the Bank of North America in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Ore., for \$8,000 on the 6th of last December. His partner, Mr. Runyan, has been subpœnsed to appear to-morrow, and tell what he knows about this check.

what he knows about this check.
GROVER'S TESTIMONY
was severe upon Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati.
He testified that he had no acquaintance with or
knowledge of the gentleman, and he could not
conceive how he happened to take it upon himself to write him in regard to his duty as Governor of Oregon. Nor did Mr. Hoadley intimate
that he had written him by suggestion of any
other person.

solf to write him in regard to his duty as Gorernor of Oregon. Nor did Mr. Hoadley intimate that he had written him by suggestion of any other person,...

Benator Kernan was very uneasy throughout the examination. He threw all obstacles possible in the way of the examination of Martin, the New York banker.

A curious incident has occurred in connection with the visit of Mr. Martin here in obedience to the subpema of the Senate. He was joined at Newark by a man of rather imposing and agreeable presence, who made his acquaintance, and finally undertook to coach him as to how he should testify, telling him to confine himself to what he pusitively knew, and not to mention what he had heard or might think. He introduced himself as Col. Burt C. Harrison, formerly Private Secretary to Jeff Davis, and more recently to Mayor Wyckham, of New York. Today he escorted Martin to the Capitol and shadowed him, exciting suspicion and eliciting the above facts. To-morrow Col. Harrison will have an opportunity of telling how he came to take this interest in Martin's testimony, and who wished him to look after it. There are strong indications that when the instructions were sent to Oregon for the one yote Tilden wanted, large sums of money were remitted there for the purchase of it.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 5.—Gov. Grover, of Oregon, was examined before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. He stated that he issued certificates of election to the three highest Electors eligible. In so doing he acted in conformity with the Constitution, and in accordance with the best legal authority he could procure.

In answer to questions from Senator Morton, Gov. Grover stated that he had received a letter from Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, in which four authorities relating to cases of heligibility of persons to office was clied. It was a three-page letter, and was received at the Executive office about a week before the witness of New York, telegraphed witness calling

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

The question was discussed at length, and finally a vote was taken which resulted yeas, 33; nays, 3. No quorum voting, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The following is the vote in detail:

THOSE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The House Democrats do not find the telegraph question so easy of settlement as some of the hot-heads had predicted. By a unanimous vote of the House the decision was reached that the matter was one of sufficient gravity to be carefully conwas instructed to consider the rights of the House. The brief of witnesses counsel is a very able legal paper, and sets forth the relative rights and relations of Congress and telegraph companies with remarkable succinctness and companies with remarkable succinctness and vigor. The principal argument of the brief is this: First, that witness is not in contempt of the House. This argument was sustained by proof of great irregularity in the form and nature of the subpenas. Second, that a telegram is as inviolable under the Federal Constitution as the mail. Third, the wit-

NO CONTROL OF THE DESIRED DISPATCHES, consequently punishment for contempt could not effect its object, as it could not result in the production of the dispatches. Fourth, the demand, which covered a period of eight months, mand, which covered a period of eight months, without specifying particular dispatches, made the subpens, if such it was, a bill of discovery rather than a subpens duces tecum, and in that respect is in contradiction of the fourth article of the Constitution. Fifth, that by statute of Louisians, in which

Fifth, that by statute of Louisiana, in which State witness resides, and where production of the dispatches could be alone demanded, thare is a statute imposing a penalty upon any telegraph operator

FOR DISCLOSING THE CONTENTS OF DISPATCHES, and an imprisonment for a second offense. This law of the State it is not competent for Congress by a law to abrogate. Much less is it competent for a single House to nullify it. The House has no power to guarantee a witness immunity for violating a penal statute of the State where he resides, or to set aside a law of the State. If this could be done as to telegrams it would be competent for Congress, even for one branch of it, to destroy all attributes of State sovereignty.

The argument, which was prepared by J. Hubley Ashton, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, was too formidable a document for the Democrats, who changed their original determination to act at once, and sent the case to the Judiciary Committee.

THE FINAL COUNT.

THE FINAL COUNT.

WHAT WILL FERRY DO?

Special Dispaich to The Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—There is great anxiety to know the views of Vice-President Ferry upon the Electoral question, and particularly to learn, if possible, the plan which he has decided to adopt in the counting of the Electoral vote. Ferry, owing to his peculiar position, cannot permit an authoritative statement to be made, but it is confidently believed by those who have excellent opportunities for knowing, that he has adopted one of the two following plans; First, he will either count all the votes, opening only those from the four contested States which he considers to be the rightful ones, and will announce the result to the joint convention, with the statement that that is his judgment as to the proper count; but that if the two Houses concurrently arrive at a different conclusion, he will obey any instructions which the joint convention, acting concurrently, shall give him.

Second, he will count at first only the votes from States as to which there is no dispute, and will then present

from each of the four contested States to the joint convention, with the announcement that as to them he awaits some instruction from the two Houses, acting concurrently. It cannot be stated with equal plainness what his action would be should the two Houses not agree upon some specific instruction as to the disputed votes. There is good reason, however, to believe that in the event of the two Houses declining to give him the concurrent instruction he desires, he will then consider himself under the Constitution required to declare the result according to his best judgment. In such case

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. & Dissension is reported in the Hon. S. S. Cox's Investigating Committee. Having completed their labors elsewhere, Mr. Cox waited here one day and a half for the coming of the remaining members of the Committee. Meanwhile, baving received no notification of their whereabouts, or the probability of the time that they would reach Philadelphia, Gen. Rice, of Jhio, arrived this morning, and informed Mr. Cox that the absentees would probably arrive during the day, as a dispatch had been received to that effect by Gen. Rice. Mr. Cox was evidently not pleased with the treatment that he, as Chairman of the Committee, had received, since it appeared that his colleagues had ignored him entirely. At this inneutre Mr. Cox appointed Gen. Rice Chairman, and departed to-day on the 4 o'clock train for Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives. He will endeavor to have the Committee increased and then divided into a sub-committee. Shortly after the departure of Mr. Cox the remaining members of the Committee was held, Gen. Rice being in the chair. It was resolved to summen a large number of witnesses, and proceed with the investigation promptly at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. A member of the Committee, referring to Mr. Cox's unexpected action, remarked that the absentees had no intention of treating that gentleman disrespectfully, and, had they known he was in Philadelphia, they would have telegraphed him instead of Gen. Rice.

HERE AND THERE.

THE ONE GREAT QUESTION.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

HINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—General politiweek. While the persons who are to open it are not very prominent, the Speaker expects that they will pave the way to a general debate

ounties had not been rejected, and that Hayes has as complete control of the white population as he had of his regiment in War time. He ordered the rifle clubs to leave Columbia so as not to create a bad impression upon the town. His wish is law in the State. The white people of South Carolina do not wish war upon any national issue, and they are determined not to have it. They fully indorse Ben Hill's sentiments in this respect.

have it. They fully indorse Ben Hill's sentiments in this respect.

HEWITI'S COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Some of the Democrats were greatly troubled yesterday over a report that Chairman Hewitt was disposed to back down, and would endeavor to effect a compromise with the Republicans by proposing a new election. Mr. Hewitt was asked as to the truth of this story, and replied that he had said that, to prevent a civil war, with all its horrors, he would favor another election, as he preferred ballots to bullets. This is what he would concede—"only this and nothing more."

THE FLORIDA COMMITTEE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—The House Investigating Committee left this morning for Washington.

LOUISIANA.

SIGNS OF LIVELY TIMES.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5.—The prospect for New Orleans, La., Jan. 5.—The prospect for next Monday is extremely squally. Gen. Nicholls is making every preparation for taking possession of the Gubernatorial office, and issuing commissions and appointing officers for the whole State. Congress and the President will be soon called upon to decide which is the legal Government, that of Gov. Packard, established upon law, or that of Nicholls, based upon returns of Democratic counsel. Whether armed collision shall come directly through the effort of Gen. Nicholls to take possession of the office or not, it will be almost impossible to avoid this disturbance, through the claims of minor officers whom he commissions. For instance, he will commission a Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners in New Orleans. They in turn will appoint a police force, which will, all probability, attempt to displace the force now in existence. That will raise musses; every parish will have its separate row, because the Democrats declare they will not recognize any officers commissioned by Packard. Both parties will have their Senators in Washington before the end of next week, and they will probably be Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Antoine from the real Legisture, and James B. Huestiss from the Nicholls Legiclature.

Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Antoine from the real Legisture, and James B. Huestiss from the Micholis Legiclature.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, Jan. &—The Senate Committee this morning examined three colored men in regard to the election in Morehouse Parish, all of whom testified that a large number of colored men voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, and there was no intimidation.

Two more witnesses testified to a fair and peaceable election in Morehouse Parish, and that numbers of negroes voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket.

Senator Sanisbury read affidavits of Capts. Theobold and James G. Logan denying Eliza Pinkston and Cora Williams' charges that they took part in the murder of Pinkston and Williams, and that both could prove an alibi; also that they declined to obey the summons to testify unless guaranteed that they would not be arrested, as was done in the case of Lyons and Phillips, when here to testify before the Returning Board.

The Committee declined to order their depositions taken as asked for by Saulsbury.

THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE
heard the testimony of Lleut. George Arch, of the Third Infantry, in regard to the election in East Baton Rouge, whose general testimony was to the effect that it was fair and peaceable. He saw no disturbance on the day of election. That day Deputy United States Marshal MeAlpine complained that he had been excluded from the polls by the Baton Rouge police. On investigation, he found that McAlpine had not informed them of his official position until after he was excluded.

Mayor James Bronski, of Baton Rouge, sub-

ILLINOIS

THE, WILL COUNTY DENOCRACY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Democrats

orices, that there might also be a season or gore. The meeting was farcical in the ex-treme, and the more intelligent members of the Association are already beginning to laugh at the meatres.

MARITAL INFIDELITY.

A Woman in St. Louis Cowhides Her Hus-

publican ticket. Was afraid to.

THE LEGISLATURES.

The Republican Legislature passed a bill repealing the law limiting the supply of stationary to \$3 per month for each member for the session. Also passed a bill supplying each member with a copy of the revised statutes; also a protest against the closing of Bayon Lafourche. fourche.

The Democratic Legislature adopted an address to the people of Louisiana reviving the canvass and election, the action of the Returning Board, the events of Jan. 1, of the Stateband in the Streets.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 5.—An exciting episode occurred last evening about 5 o'clock on the sidewalk in front of the Everett House, which Sr. Louis, Jan. 5.—An exciting episode occurred last evening about 5 o'clock on the sidewalk in front of the Everett House, which has served to set gossip fairly in a stew. The facts are substantially as foliows: A year or two ago a weman by the name of Viola Clifton came to St. Louis and appeared at the Theatre Comique in the ballet. After dancing, drinking, and pirouretting in the ballet for some time she left the Comique and entered upon an engagement at Deagle's Theatre as a "change artist." The tinseled, close-fitting garb in which she dressed nightly served to set off a fair, round form, and a profusion of cosmetics made her face pleasing to look upon. Mr. D. C. Thatcher, then one of the proprietors of the Everett House, saw Viola in her witchery, and made her acquaintance, and in due time all conventionalities were overcome, and the two became intensely familiar. A room was engaged in the building located on the northeast corner of Fifth and Pine streets, No. 22, and the acquaintance became exceedingly interesting. A piano belonging to Mrs. Mary Deagle, which had been left in the Everest House, was removed to Room 22, likewise a number of fine pictures, together with other ornaments necessary to give the new quarters the most pleasing, comfortable, and imposing appearance. Now everything was fixed, and the day and night went by like the softest notes of a dying refrain. Viola no longer sung and danced before a gallery and pit full of human faces, but reserved all hercharms for one only. Fate overtakes us all after a time.

For sundry reasons Viola departed for Philadelphia last week, leaving Mr. Thatcher alone to worry with the ills of this large world. Now it so happens, in the natural course of events, that Mr. Thatcher has a wife, an exquisite lady, whom every one esteems, and a woman worthy of better fortune than has come to her. Her heart is broken, and while smarting under the wrongs she had suffered, and unable to longer control the anger which had been rightfully kindled, she assaulted her husban ing Board, the events of Jan. 1, Whose, etc.
Kellogg nominated Alfred Shaw for Judge of the new Superior Civil Court.
Nicholis and Packard will be inaugurated on Monday by their respective followers. Each of the Governors will doubtless proceed to organize a State Government. THREATENING LETTERS TO GOV. HAYES.
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—As the prospect of seating Mr. Tilden in the White House becomes their dissatisfaction by an increasing number of threatening letters to Gov. Hayes. Such letters reach the Executive office by every mail, and, as a part of the routine business of some of the attaches of the office, are kept together, duly classified, and labeled "Assassination." as a part of the routine business of some of the attaches of the office, are kept tourther, duly classified, and labeled "Assasination." They come by due course of mail, and are from different sections of the country. They are of course anonymous in all cases, and usually bear evidence of some attempted disguise of the handwriting of the sonder, or of the adoption of an assumed character. The following was received to-day, and is the latest manifestation on that subject:

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29, 1878.—Gov. R. B. Harra: The writer of this, though a stranger to you, means not to be imperiment or officious, but with all due respect would suggest that you heed on this occasion what a somas has to say to you, which is to withdraw your name as candidate for President of the United States. Gov. Tilden has fuirly beaten you in this election, and you are every one else knows positiesly that the whole Southern people would, of course, under their existing political circumstances, naturally vote for the Democratic nomines for President or State officers. You may be a good man, Mr. Hayes, but we do not want you for our President. You know, sir, that were it not for the imported Radicals in the South, who influence the negroes voting the Republican ticket, and threw out the votes for Tilden, and left uncounted all the Democratic precipate; that were it not for these flagrant facts and franks, Mr. Tilden's majorities in all the Southern States would have been overwhelming. So, now, Mr. Hayes, if you are, in fact, honest and just, and wish others, as the public, to believe you so, come right out and any you will not be pulled in office for President by the Radical "toe-line"—perhaps to be pulled out speedily—or be carried in through bayonets. I don't wish to "il-u-t-i-m-i-d-t-d-t-or buildoze" you, my dear sir, but just remind you that we Southerners once said we would not have Lucoch, for our President town, and will come out boldly, bravely, and squarely to the front and declare you will not be pulled out speedily—or be car

"GOAH."

smaller by degrees and beautifully less, the friends of Democracy and Reform manifest

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Jan. 5.—Arrived, stea witserland, from Antwerp: Anchoria,

the lower bay, got off, and pro-London.

QUARNSTOWN, Jan. 5.—Steamships Berlin and Wyoming, from New York, and Caspian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the Anchor Line steamer Assyria, from New York, Dec. 16, which arrived at Glasgow Jan. 3, jettisoned part of her cargo on the passage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamer Lessing, from Hamburg.

was fairly elected, seople, both North was fairly elected, seople, both North arrelly would, my eyou to the calon not silow your-in taking such a for it by the wording written. Its being written, tof St. Louis, she the Company and men.

THE CANADIAN STRIKE.

MOWTRBAL, Jan. 5.—P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Grievance Committee, and ten engineeris, and the Grievance Trunk had a long interview with Mr. Hickson, manager of the road, to-day, resulting in a permanent reconciliation between the Company and men.

es (some of them apparently descic's Fulumoic syrup alone; and
same medicine in connection with
Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or
e requirements of the case,
cif, who enjoyed uninterrupted
than forty years, was supposed
the very gate of death, his physicod his case hopeless, and abanHe was cured by the aforesside
his recovery, many thousands
aund Dr. Schenck's preparations
able success, Schenck's preparations
able success, Schenck's proparations
able success, Philadeliphia, every Monday,
dvice must be addressed.

Jan. 5, at 9:30 o'clock,

lise, &c., &c. ALSO,
UARE GRAND PIANO, bestdid instrument; must be sold.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. NG, Jan. 6. at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

NGRANGES an. 6, at 10 o'clock, a. 116 and 120 Wabssh-av. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

samel meeting of the stockholders of this Banks eduction of Directors will be held at its Bankin on Doods, the but day of January next, is the bounce 2 and 4 o' clock p. m. J. IRVING PEARCE, President. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

> JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec'y. GERMAN NATIONAL BANK. the election of the Stockholders of this the election of Directors will be held at ing office on Tuesday, Jap. 9, between 2 clock a.

COLLARS. Heep's Collars.

FOREIGN.

Continued Doubt as to the Attainment of Any Peaceful Arrangement.

Russia, in the Event of Disagreeme Desirous of Enforcing the Conference Programme.

Turkey Accepts a Modified Plan of Military Occupation.

The Various Provinces Protest ing Against a Territorial Reapportionment.

Roumania Will Not Submit to Purther Turkish Encroachment.

A Decision in Which She Is Sustained by Germany and Austria.

THE EAST.

NOT PRESENTED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—There is reason to believe that the modifications of the European pro-posals, adopted at the confidential meeting of the European Plantaceurical meeting of the European Plenipotentiaries on Tuesday last were not mentioned at the sitting of the Confer

GERMAN OFFICERS FORBIDDEN TO ENTER THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Emperor William of Germany hasissued special order forbidding German officers on he active list from entering the Russian army. PROVINCIAL INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Constanti-cople says: The Austrian Slavs here are all becoming more and more incensed against the Russians in consequence of the project of Gen. Ignatieff. Russian Pienipotentiary, of annexing old Servia to one of the provinces into which

deep indignation of the Greeks at the proposals of the Conference which tend to subordinate the Greeks to the Bulgarians, and sacrifice the Turkish-Greek populations to the Slavs. The hope is unanimous that Midhat Pasha will be able to carry out the reforms single-handed.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 5.—The Roumanian Senat has adopted a resolution declaring that the rights of Roumania shall remain intact, and calling upon the Government to maintain them in a manner worthy of the State.

NO HOPE OF AN ARRANGEMENT. LONDON, Jan. 6-5 a. m.—The Stande special from Constantinople, after reviewing the proceedings in Thursday's sitting of the Conference, expresses an opinion that the dan-gerous part of the crisis is over. of sympathy among the English people, and particularly among the aristocracy, for the Turks. At a meeting held at the Duke of Sutherland's town house \$25,000 were raised for the relief of

The Paris Moniteur, which is in close relations with the French Foreign Office, however, publishes the following paragraph: "We regret to state that the disposition of Turkey was not improved in Thursday's sitting, and leaves very though the Conference meets again on Monday, though the Conference meets again on Monday. If the situation is not modified, it may even now be stated that the task of England is

The Standard's Belgrade dispatch says the Servian Government continues to arm, and de-mands that the armistice be abrogated, as Servia cannot bear the prolonged uncertainty which makes it imperative to keep her people

RECONNOITERING. BUCHAREST, Jan. 5.—Russian officers are econnoitering the Lower Danube to find crossing-places, and ships are being constructed to aid in the crossing.
INSUBORDINATION.

A Vienna correspondent of the Standard says there have been several executions in Russian mobilized regiments because of the gross breaches of discipline and revolutionary meet-

The Post's telegram from Berlin states that it The cremation movement is extending in Europe. At Brussels a society with 400 members has been formed, which gives great cheer to the body burners here.

The medical journals report the discovery by an Italian doctor of a cure for diphtheria. It consists of the local use of chloral and glycerine and the internal administration of chlorate of potash. Power except Russia is likely to permanently withdraw its Ambassador in the event of failure

The Uslogne Gazette, the Times Berlin correspondent, and others, state that the Emperor William's order against German officers enterping the Russian service was issued in consequence of the Casar's offering Gen. Manteuffel a command of the mobilized army. Gen. Manteuffel, although at first disposed to accept, declined in consequence of the Emperor's prohibition.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says it is stated that Austria and Germany have commenced negotiations upon the expediency of promoting Roumania's desire to have her territory declared independent and neutral, to secure its neutrality in the possibly impending conflict. Turkey seemed inclined to favor the

and the internal administration of chlorate of potash.

The experiments of importing American beef into England continue to be successful. Meat representing sixty head of cattle arrived in prime condition last week.

The will of the late George Moore leaves \$598,000 to charitable objects out of an estate of \$2,000,000.

Lord Houghton will unveil the statue of Robert Burns at Glasgow on the 20th of January.

The Times announces that with the new year it will begin to issue a weekly edition at 2 pence a copy. The Daily News celebrates the holidays by the erection of its seventh Walter press.

Efforts are being made in Ireland to revive the ancient pastine of faiconry. Subscriptions are solicited to establish a club. This is not intended to interfere in any way with the ancient Fish Hawkers' Club, of Pfills lane, Dublin.

Her Lukertort played recently sixteen simultaneous games of chess blindfolded, winning twelve of them.

Manager Chatterton, who has an ably-sustained reputation for disputationspess, writes a card in answer to Dion Boucicault, in re the Shaughraun piracy.

He says that Boucleault made \$5,000 more The Russian telegraphic agency reports that he plenipotentiaries remain united, and are re-

solved to tipe on rurely the thanknown decisions of Europe.

The Times prints prominently a Berlin special dispatch reiterating the statement that there will be no absolute rupture between the European Powers and Turkey. If the latter does not yield, the ambassadors will depart, leaving charges d'affaires to transact the current business and continue negotiations.

ness and continue negotiations.

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

The Paris correspondent of the Times communicates further details of Thursday's sitting of the Conference. He states that the Plenipotentiaries submitted to the Porte a programme substituting a Consular Commission for the Executive Commission at first proposed, and a plan for a corps of Bulgarian volunteers to be incorporated in the Cadres recruited in neutral territory for what was originally the foreign occupation scheme. The delegates were greatly surprised by Saïvet Pasha reading a declaration in which the Porte deemed itself shiged to reject their proposals because they were contrary to the principles of Ottoman inlependence, and to the new Constitution. The Europeans

Suropeans

WARNED THE PORTE

of the danger it ran in thus defying Europe, as
Russia had made preparations which compelled
her to go to war unless she obtained adequate
satisfaction, and the Powers were agreed that a
peremptory refusal was the most dangerous affront the Porte could offer Europe. Safvet
then said the Porte, to show its desire for
an understanding and deference toward Europe,
accepted the Bulgarian volunteer project,
believing it thus satisfied all the legitimate and
even most exaggerated susceptibilities. The
Conference, after this unexpected and insuffirient conclusion, adjourned until Menday, in
the hope, meanwhile, of effecting a compromise
on other points.

overlooking Delhi, the capital of the Great Moguls.

It was splendid weather, and the occasion was one of magnificent and dasaling display, worthy the "gorgeous East that showers on its Kings harbaric pearl and gold." Lord Lytton occupied, in an amphitipeatre erected for the ceremony, a dais, above which, sustained by gilded columns, was a canopy of crimson and gold, with white panels, on which were displayed alternately the Royal arms and the Imperial crown, with the lintals "V. I."

An enormous crown surmounted the highest point of the canopy.

Facing the Viceroy were eighty ruling Princes of Hindostan, gorgeously attired, blazang with jewels. Silken banners of various hues, emblasoned with rare and quaint heraldic devices, fluttered over all. Each rince was surrounded by his retainers.

Outside the amphitheatre 13,000 mixed troops were in line, and the British scarlet shone beside medieval chain-mail.

On either hand the dais was flanked by a guard of honor, and the background was formed by a majestic line of magnificently-caparisoned elephants and camels, with quaint vehicls, a tremendous dust, and a gaudily-attired multitude in gala contumes. The English correspondents compare the nicture in this respect to the turnout of the Derby day.

There was a formal flourish of trumpts; the heralds came forward; the proclamation of the Empress was read in English and Hindostani, and the trumpets blared again triumph and defiance; the Royal banner was given to the breeze; the troops saluted it; the artillery fired thirty-four salvos of three guais each; the infantry a few de joie thrice repeated; and the massed band played the national authem, while all steod up.

Lord Lytton then read a speech and a congratulatory address from the Queen. The anthem was played again, the troops cheered, and the Viceroy desilared the ceremonies finished.

DESIRES A CHANCE. New York, Jan. 5 .- A Berlin special

Russia intends, after the final rupture of the negotiations, to ask the Powers for authorizanegotiations, to ask the Powers for authorization to enforce the proposals of the Conference in their name. Turkey's final refused is anticipated, and the Conference will then have no further business at Constantinople.

Russian papers are greatly exasperated at what they term the pusillanimity of Germany and Austria.

BULGARIA AND THE FOWERS.

The London Speciator of Dec. 18, 1876, explains the reason that the European Powers have not been able to agree as to who shall occupy Bulgaria to see that the promised reforms are carried into effect. It says:

One point comes out very clearly in the discussions of this week, and that is the great difficulty of occupying Bulgaria by any troops other than

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There is a strong feeling

the Turkish soldiers in the Balkans. The Duke of Portland gives \$5,090.

The reports of authorized and competent scholars upon Dr. Henry Schliemann's dis-

coveries at Mycenz are eagerly anticipated among the archeologists and Hellenists of England, and indeed of all Europe. Prof.

Ernest Curtius, the German archæologist, has

has uttered its warning against the belief that the discoveries are altogether those of

the heroic age. The operations at Mycense have ceased for the present. The reason of the dis-continuance is unknown.

The latest account from the German explora-

tions in the Altis, at Olympia, tells of the ex-humation of an exceedingly beautiful and ex-cellently preserved female head, which is doubt-

less the work of Alkamenes, the pupil of

In Catholic circles much attention is given to

a report that a pilgrimage of American Romanita to the Vatican, under Archbishop Bayley and Bishop Corrigan, is about to be made.

Considerable social feeling exists supporting the Spiritualist Slade, in his proposed prosecution by the Government. It is said that the Princess Louise and Lady Archbald Campbell are enthregatic discusses of this and strend his

card in answer to Dion Boucicault, in re the Shaughraun piracy.

He says that Boucicault made \$5,000 more than he did bimself out of the Drury Lane engagement, and that Boucicault received \$5,900 for the four weeks' performance at the Adelphi, while he (Chatterton) lost \$150, and was left by Boucicault "remorselessly high and dry." Chatterton further intimates that the "Shaughraun" is partly copied from "Pike O'Callahan," and the escape from prison from a French drama entitled "The Soldier's Fortune." In conclusion he unctiously thanks God that English Judges above bribery and corruption have vindicated him.

THE PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA AS EMPRESS.

Dispose to New York Heroid.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, to-day proclaimed Queen Victoria Raisart-Hind, or Empress of India, on the historic ground overlooking Delhi, the capital of the Great Mograts.

visited the site of the excavations. The Acad

Absace-Lorraine, having agreed to proposats that the measures passed by the Provincial Board of Representatives, if approved by the Federal Council, shall become laws without previous approval or cognizance of the German Parliament. BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount for bills to 4 per cent and for advances on securities to 5 per cent.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Specie in the Imperial Bank
of Germany has decreased 10,681,000 marks
luring the week.

GERMANY.

Fermany has made important concessi

PERSIA.

EXPORTATION OF GRAIN PROBIBITED LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Official Gazette antelegraphs that, in consequence of appro-scarcity, the exportation of grain from and the Persian Gulf is prohibited.

SPAIN. THE EXTRADITION TREATT.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The extradition treaty between Spain and the United States has been signed. It applies to all criminal offenses ex-cept those of a political nature. The Cortes has been prorogued. No date is assigned for reassembling.

CRIME.

CHECK-FORGERS. Special Disputch to The Tribuna,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Special Agent Barrett, who has been iswestigating the robbery of
the Philadelphia mail for Boston, said to-day in
reference to some of the checks that have been

carried into effect. It says:

One point comes out very clelly in the discussions of this week, and that is the great difficulty of occupying Bulgaria by any troops other than the Russian. Prince Bismarck has vetoed the employment of French troops, even if the French Government were just now willing to undertake any European task involving the risk of permanent displeasure at St. Petersburg. A German occupation would be considered too dangerous at Vienna. An Austrian occupation would be unacceptable at St. Petersburg, and would, moreover, be opposed by the Magyars, who think that if Austria spreads eastward they will be lost in the multitude of her Sisvonian subjects. The idea of Italian occupation, the most reasonable of all, appears to be rejected, because Austria dreads Italian influence on her littoral; and Switzerland has refused, because, it is stated, she has not the means of compelling the Turkish Government to respect her troops. A Roumanian occupation, though it has much to recommend it, Roumania hering powerful by herself, and the Roumanian army being in some nominal way a Turkish army, would probably strike both Austrian and Russian diplomatists as placing too pewerful a weapon in the hands of Prince Bismarck, whose master is the head of the kouse to which reaches us, England shrinks from her share in the European task in a way not creditable to her character for disinterestedness. If she would occupy Bulgaria south of the Balkan, she would make the Russian occupation of the honer from any danger of a sudden attack on Constantinopie. Lord Beaconsfield, however, could not be expected to consent to any measure so unpalatable to his proteges the Pashas, while even the Liberais, we are ashamed to say, dread the certain stran and possible cost of performing such a duty. The work therefore, is thrown on Russia, which, nevertheless, is forbidden by international jealousies to attempt it, except at the cost of war, and may be compelled, if some of this week's rumors are true, to consent to some outsitisfact reference to some of the checks that have been paid:

All that have been presented for payment have the name of the payes, an intermediate name, and the name of the indorser, which made them certified orders. All of the forgeries were skillfully executed. The total forgeries smount to about \$30,000, and the Special Agents have recovered over 100 checks which had not been presented. The forger is well known, and our men are on his track. He is without doubt the most accomplished forger in the country, and has operated on every prominent bank in the world. We were only waiting until we could bag the entire lot, when the trap was prematurely spring by Pinkerton's men, and, well, they were not caught. A letter accompanying one check was found, which conclusively establishes the guilt of the parties arrested. And, again, one of them has made a full confession, which implicates those arrested and others. This confession was made by Crawford, the driver of the mail-wagon, who states that he received at one time \$40 and at another \$70 for permitting the bags to be removed. The robbers always operated on the mänight mail from this city, where passed through New York at 5 o'clock in the morning. The forgeries were executed in New York, and members of the gang came to this city immediately, had the checks cashed, and returned to New York on the earliest train.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ili., Jan. 5.—Isaac Stine, who was sentenced from Sangamon County in February, 1876, to three years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for larceny and receiving stolen property, was pardoned to-day. Stine was an engineer on the Toledo, Wabash & Western engineer on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and was convicted of stealing from the Company. His brother, who also has three years for the same crime, is still in prison. This case makes the fifth pardon this week. The others were Edward Halihan, sent from Adams County in September, 1873, for the years for an assault to rape; Andrew Cooper, sent from Fulton County in December, 1875, for three years for larceny: Charles Ellis, sent from Alexander County in September, 1874, for six years for larceny; and Charles Turner, sent from Henderson County in July, 1870, for fourteen years for the murder of a man named Fred Watson in a house of ill-fame.

FORGERIES. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 5 .- W. J. Sandford, City Clerk of Covington, Ky., is charged with forgery by Mr. Shinkle, President of the City and, in a meeting of that body, Mr. Shinkle stated that several city orders had been Sankle stated that several city orders had been raised by Sandford, and the latter's books had been made to agree with the amounts taken. A warrant was sworn out to-day by Shinkle for Sandford's arrest, but he could not be found. The amount of the forgeries is not yet known. The Covington Council to-night suspended him

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Galena, Ill., Jan. 5.—As the Illinois Central night, a German residing in Dubuque, while night, a German residing in Dunque, while passing from one car to another, was robbed of all his money, amounting to a considerable sum, by three sharpers, two of whom pinioned his arms while the other abstracted his pocket-book from an inside vest-pocket, when the three jumped from the platform and hastily disappeared.

ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 5.—The Rev. R. R. Hile-

man, Methodist clergyman at Correctionville, in this county, packed up his baggage and ran away yesterday. The cause of his sudden flight is a charge against him of seduction, preferred by a girl 18 years of age, an adopted daughter of Charles Foster, where the minister boarded. Hileman is said to have a wife and six children living in Ohio.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5 .- Elwin Willis Major, convicted in December, 1875, at Nashua, of poisoning his wife, was hanged at the State Prison here this morning. Major spent last night in religious devotions. At the scaffold he reiterated his declaration of innocence. Before the drop was sprang he fell upon his knees, utterly broken down. He died without a struggle.

SEDUCTION AND RETRIBUTION. were received here that Maj. C. H. Fletcher, of Fairfield, had been shot and killed, at Keosanqua, by Mr. Brown, of Manning's Bank. The deceased had been indicted for seduction of Brown's sister, and the shooting grew out of that affair.

ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Is., Jan. 5.—An old man named Weish, residing about eight miles north of Earl-ville, was knocked down and robbed of over \$150, the proceeds of a load of pork which he had just sold. Billy Harris, a young man employed by Welsh, has been arrested on suspicion.

HOMICIDE. Porreville, Pa., Jan. 5 .- In a quarrel at Shenandoah, last night, Oscar McCoad killed

THE WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6-1 s. m.-In the upper Lake region, rising barometer, southerly winds, shifting to colder, northerly, with generally cloudy weather and light snows.

LOCAL GENERATATIONS.

CRICAGO. JRR. 5.

obneral observations.
Chicago, Jan. 5-Midnight.

18 Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Sn'w Weather

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukun, Wiss, Jan. 5.—This morning a barkeeper at the Republican House, named Albert Roeser, suicided by absoting himself.

DARNED, OR DAMNED?

That Was the Question which Agitated CONCESSIONS TO ALSACE-LORRAINE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Federal Council of Gen. Francis A. Barlow. And in Reference Whereto Categorical Answer Was

> In Default of Which, Pistols and Coffee for Two.

Required.

Barlow Now Says It Was a Joke, but the Jokee Can't Exactly See It in That Light.

New Pork Pribane, Jan. 3.

Reports of a strange controversy between exAttorney-General Francis C. Barlow and Elihu
Root, and of a challenge sent by the former to
the latter, have been in circulation in spite of the
efforts of the friends of both to keep the matter
from publicity. The story presents two prominent lawyers, antagonists in a commonplace
suit, lawyer's briefs, exchange of crisp notes,
advice seasoned with peppery epigram more
foreible than elegant, demanded apology, a
suggestion of a duel in wintry Canada, or of a
skirmish with revolvers in the streets of New skirmish with revolvers in the streets of Now York—or, if more agreeable to the challenged person, a decisive contest in a referee's private office; peace-making friends, and finally the statement, made by one of the principals, that it is all a joke. The other principal apparently falls to see the restrict of the joke. For white fails to see the point of the joke. Everything connected with the affair is sure to be caught up with interest by the public, owing to the prominence of the persons involved, and the strangeness of the occurrence, whether it is regarded only in the light of a practical joke, as Gen. Barlow says he designed it, or in the light of a serious and unfortunate controversy,

is determined.

Possibly I shall be compelled to give Mr. Kerna a similar notice as to our meeting (my meeting with him). I have written him to inquire whethe he is in any way responsible for this offensive not (yours of Dec. 27), as it looks to meas if it were a concerted action between yor. You would replications by avonting

WASHINGTON.

The Texas & Pacific and Northern Pacifi

House Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to The Pribms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The delay in reporting the Texas & Pacific Railway bill from the House Committee is due to two causes. The first is the necessity of carefully revising some portions of the bill growing out of the division of the read between two companies. The bill has

of the road between two companies. The bill has to be so reconstructed that the failure of one company to comply with its provisions shall

not interfere with or embarrass the prosecution of its work, and this revision requires

careful consideration. The second clause is the desire of the Huntington party to be permitted to build the Southern Pacific Road directly west

from San Gorgonia Pass, and to make its San

Diego connection at any point it may hereafter

Coast, making some other point the main west-ern terminus to the detriment of San Diego,

bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with an amendment providing that the Com-pany shall, before the 4th of July, 1879, at its

retary of the Interior in order that all lands not included in the grant to this road may at

regarded only in the light of a practical joke, as Gen. Barlow says he designed ft, or in the light of a serious and unfortunate controversy, as Mr. Root appears to look upon it.

Francis C. Barlow, of the law firm of Barlow & Olney, at No. 206 Broadway, was Attorney General of the State in 1872 and 1873, his term expiring Jan. 1, 1874. As Attorney-General he began the suit of the People against the Bank of North America, and after he had retired from office was engaged to conduct the suit before Referee William Stanley, of No. 16 Wall street. Mr. Stanley was associated in business with the Hon. Edwards Pierrepout, the present Minister to England. Mr. Barlow has been spoken of by persons having business with him as at times very high tempered.

Elilin Root, of the law-firm of Compton, Root & Bartlett, No. 43 Pine street, New York, was the opposing counsel to Mr. Barlow in the hearings before the Referee. The suit dragged, and in October last the referce requested the counsel to finish their presentations of the case by written briefs. Mr. Root prepared his brief, and sent a copy to Gen. Barlow. About Dec. 20 there was some friendly correspondence between the lawyers over the trial and the briefs, and Gen. Barlow finally sent Mr. Root his (Barlow's) brief, accompanying it with a note and Mr. Root's brief, which, to the latter's slight surprise, Mr. Barlow returned, the usage among lawyers being to retain briefs sent in this way. It is said that Mr. Barlow's brief bore marks of having passed through the letterpress, and consequently must have been copied. Mr. Root no sooner got Mr. Barlow's brief than he sought for vulnerable points and made elaborate notes on the margin opposite statements which he wished to confine. On Dec. 27 Gen. Barlow sent to Mr. Root for the brief, which, by the marginal notes, he had peculiarly appropriated as his own, and which, by the marginal notes, he had peculiarly appropriated as his own, and hishich, by the marginal proceedings against Mr. Root. Mr. Root's response was a snort and

a street encounter, then he recommended in substance that they have it out in dead earnest in the referce's office, and that Mr. Stanley be advised so that he might be conveniently absent. There was, it is said, no perceptible levity between the lines of the vigorous English in which Gen. Barlow's "joke" was couched.

Mr. Root did not laugh at the "joke" nor sign an apology. He simply wrote Mr. Barlow that his (Barlow's) letter contained a threat of assassing to in case he (Root) did not submit to

Mr. Root did not laugh at the "joke" nor sign an apology. He simply wrote Mr. Barlow that his (Barlow's) letter contained a threat of assassination in case he (Root) did not submit to Gen. Barlow's dictations. Therefore he must decline to consider the proposition.

Mr. Root's friends were the next to become interested in this lively correspondence. They took Gen. Barlow to be in earnest, and, not knowing whether he would wait for the 6th of January or take the first opportunity of the street, they saw the District-Attorney, with a view to getting out a warrant of arrest, and thus shielding Mr. Root from assault. The District-Attorney consulted with Judge Noah Davis, who sought an interview with Gen. Barlow. Gen. Barlow explained to Judge Davis that it was all a joke. He then wrote a long letter to Mr. Root's friends, in which he emphasized his statement to Judge Davis. The threatening letter, he said, was written in a playful spirit. It would have been absurd to challenge a man on so small a provocation, and it was novel to offer a challenge and then threaten the gentleman challenged with perli in case he should not accept. Gen. Barlow urged that this was additional evidence that he was merely joking. Yesterday Mr. Root's friends were expecting that Gen. Barlow would make some explanation to Mr. Root.

A reporter of the Tribuse called upon Mr. Root yesterday, but he refused absolutely to give information or answer questions.

Gen. Barlow, when inquiry was made of him, immediately remarked with a laugh that it was "all absurd and a joke," though it was very evident from his manner that the affair did not rest lightly on his mind. He said he thought the little matter between himself and Mr. Root oughtnot to be printed in the newspapers, though, as far as he himself was concerned, he did not object. It would be disagreeable, however, as leading to the annoyance of explanations, etc. Mr. Root and he had some correspondence about submitting briefs to a referre. He had written Mr. Root playfully to hurry up his brief

about submitting briefs to a referee. He had written Mr. Root playfully to hurry up his brief, and subsequently wrote him to return his (Barlow's) brief that he might submit it to the referee. When asked about the letter sent to Mr. Root, and which contained the allusion to mortal combat, Mr. Barlow laughed again, and said he never challenged Mr. Root to a duel or anybody else. It was absurd. If he were to challenge anybody it would not be over such a paltry thing as an attorney's brief, and, besides, he said, Mr. Root had a perfect right to keep the brief.

New Fort Tribuss, Jan. 4.

ASHTABULA

tims Identified.

Testimony Taken Yesterday at the Coroner's Inquest.

RECTREMEND INSCRINCE

THE VICTIMS.

Special Dispute to The Tribute.

GREVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—There are odies more or less completely pre-emaining unidentified in the morgu-ula. Two others were to-day re-hose of H. L. Hall and wife, of Chi-dill be sent to-morrow to their friend

me. 27, 1876.—Process C. Bartone, 29,—Dana Sm.: Don't he a dramage fool. Ourself.

Then came the climax of the quarrel in the form of Gen. Barlow's pointed communication addressed to Mr. Boot, which weights in the balance of injury the word med, and the word which he hought might have been intended, and which defines at length the modes in which "satisfaction" might be given him. It is necessary to add in derinantian that Senator Kernan was counsel with Mr. Root in definding the suit. Mr. Barlow wrote:

New Youx, 206 Broadwax, Dec. 27, 1876.—Biths Root, Eq.—Sin: I have received your letter of this date containing an offensive splithet, regret that the legal controversy between itself allude new to the conversion of my written argument) should have become emberrassed by the personalities which you have chosen to bring into the contraversy. I should have preferred to leave the matters of difference between us to the courts, but I must ascept the personal issue which you have injected into the affair.

At the nutset I am embarassed try an indictinct ness in the writing of your last note. I am not certain whether I am offensive with entire accuracy is "damned" or "darned." Some of my friends whom I have consulted think that the latter is the expression, which may possibly be less offensive in its implication than the former. I should be glad if that point could be settled at the outset; but without swelling longer on this point, I make the following requested of your letter of to-day wis "damned" or "darned."

Second—That you will define your exact meaning, or rather that you will affect whether the adjective of your letter of to-day wis "damned" or "darned."

Second—That you will define your exact meaning, or rather that you will state the above propositions, I must declare my future course—not by way of threat, for I consider that unbocoming, but simply that you may realize exactly the situation. I request that you will inform me on or before 12 mi. of Setunday next whether you will meet me at a point to be desig will be sent to morrow to their friends for burial. The remains of G. L. Hubbard, of Polk City, Ia., are identified by his mother from marks on underclothing. The gold watch of George Kepler, of Ashtabula, a also recognized by the number registered on the books of a jeweler. There a also at the morgue a silver Waltham watch of the "William Ellery" movement, No. 275,872, for which so owner can be found.

THE BEARCE.

Very little in the way of remains or relies was accounted to day. The only fragment of a hu-Very little in the way of remains or relics was recovered to-day. The only fragment of a human body found was the foot of a child or amail woman. It is in good preservation, and may yet possibly be identified by the shoe. Besides this, there was found a large gold Roman cross attached to a locket set with diamonds and bearing in monogram the characters "T. C." Forty persons, variously supposed to have been on the train, have been ascertained by the railway authorities to be at home safe.

as to the number of persons on the train is as far from settlement as ever. The railroad officers are convinced that the number could not have been more than 140, while the pe are sure there could not have been less than

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF LOST. ADDITIONAL NAMES OF LOW.

ASSITABULA, O., Jan. 5.—The following are additional names now known to have been lost in the wreek: Mary Austin, Omaha; Ellen Austin, Omaha; Dr. A. W. Hopkins, Hartford Four Corners, Vt.; George H. Spooner, Petersham, Mass.; William Wilson, Boston, Mass.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The Commercial's Fort Wayne special says Mrs. Col. Morton, of New York, formerly Miss Bruns, of Fort Wayne, and but lately married, is supposed to be one of the Ashtabula victims. She left New York at that the 45 viets resistents here and has not been

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5 .- The body of Dr. G. F. Hubbard, of Polk County, was to-day identified at the Ashtabula freight-house, where it has been laying since Saturday. A shawl-strap and two shirts were found several days since which were known to belong to Dr. Hubbard. A brother came on to-day and fully identified the oody also.

BLOOMENTON. Him dan 5.—A woman giving her name as Mrs. Mary Green, of Winchester, Scott County, Ill., arrived here to-day and is lying sick with signs of pramature labor. She claims to have been injured in the Ashrabula disaster, in which she says her husband was killed and her clothing test. She says she was unconscious until the Mouday after the actions. She was on her way from Ashtabula County, C., to Bloomington, where she says her husband's relatives reside.

to Bloomington, where she says her musband's relatives reside.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. B.—it is leared that B. F. Sherman, of Chicago, who formerly lived in Bloomington and Clinton, was a victim in the Ashtabula disaster. He left New York last week, and has not yet been heard from.

TOWA VICTURS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MONES, I.a., Jan. B.—Two persons from this county are now known to have been on the ill-fated train at Ashtabula. Mr. Joseph H. Aldrich, a boot-and-shee merchant of this city, was in the East, buying goods, and was expected to start for home so as to arrive last Saturday. As soon as the news of the disaster reached here, telegrams were sent to Eastern cities to ascertain his whereabouts. A dispatch from a merchant said that he left Worcester on Thursday for home, and casually stated that he was going by the Lake-Shore route. Saturday night his wife started for the scene of the disaster, and this morning comes a telegram that a pin-cusion which Mr. Aldrich carried had been found in the debris, which was all that could be gathered, but which solves the Southern Pacific Company is not required to begin its San Diego line at or near San Gorgonia Pass, it may continue the road to the Pacific Coast, making some other point the main west-

was expected at Cleveland the night of the disaster. Not arriving, telegrams were sent everywhere, but no stiding came. To the wrecked train was the next step, and yesterday a shawl-strap and two shirts bearing his name were found in the debris, which leaves no room for doubt as to his fate. He has a wife and two children, waiting in terrible suspense the result of the search. There is a possibility that he had clecked his bagrage to Clereland, while he detoured on some side-route to see friends.

FATALLIT

**New York There.*

The believers in "fatality" will see a new confirmation of their theory in the late terrible railway disaster on the Lake Shore Railrond, at Ashtabula, O., and the less disastrous casualty to the Montreal express train, at Pittsford, Vt. Both of these trains left the Grand Central Depot in this city in one continuous train, at \$150 o'clock last Thursday morning. The train comprised engine No. 66, two cars, two empress cars, the drawing-room car Yokohama, and the sleeping-cars Paistine, Oseoo, City of Buffalo, Linden, Schenectady, and Piattsburg. The train was on time all the way to the station at Albahy, which was reached at 1:30 o'clock on Friday morning. Here the engine, a baggage-car, the drawing-room car Yokohama, and the sleeping-car Piattsburg were detached, and stated on the route to Montreal. A fresh-engine was attached to the remainder of the train, which proceeded to the West, and was subsequently wrecked at Ashtabula, while the other portion of the same train was hurled to destruction at Pittsford, Vt. Considerable comment has been made upon the danger attaching to from bridges in cold weather, owing to the tendency of iron to anap when thorough permeated with frost. It was an fron bridge which caused the calamity at A-habula, while, on the uther hand, a part of the same train was hurled to destruction at Pittsford, Vt. Considerable comment parts of a train were wrecked on the same day, and at nearly the same hour, in distant parts of the country.

THE INQUEST.

ADDITIONAL

THE INQUEST. ADDITIONAL TESTIMON CLEVELAND, Jan 5.—The Leader's Ashtabula special gives the following:

The Coroner's jury resumed the examination

retary of the Interior in order that all lands not included in the grant to this road may at that time be thrown open to actual settlers under the Fre-emption and Homestead laws. The bill extends the time for completing the road eight years under its charter and the acts and resolutions of Congress relating thereto. The extension is granted on the express condition and understanding that where pre-emption and homestead claims were inlitated, or private entries and locations were allowed, upon the lands embraced in the grant to the Company prior to the receipt of orders for the withdrawal of them at the respective district land offices, the titles may be perfected, and the Company shall receive indemnity therefor, as now provided by law. The extension of time granted by the bill does not apply to the branch line of the road from Lake Pendarrilla erross the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound and Washington Territory. The Northern Pacific Company is also required to file with the Secretary of the Interior within six months from the date of the passage of the act its assent to and accentance of the provisions of the act. The bill will probably be reported to the House next week.

An investigation which promises to be of a very lively character is to be made in the House next Woodsy.

It springs out of the removal of the Police Commissioners by the President, and the friends of the Fresident are moving to secure the fraquiry. Cook, who was one of Babeock's counsel in the whisky trial, and who was engaged in the late investigation ordered by the Police Board in regard to gambling in the city, has published a letter denouncing Murtaugh, editor of the Republican, whom the President has just removed from the Buard of Police Commissioners, intimating plainly that he intends to open up to the public some very savory matters in which various District Rings have participated. One matter referred to by Cook is stated by him to be a charge that, during the investigation by the House Naval Committee, of the frauds of the Nava De The Coroner's jury resumed the examination of witnesses at 1 p. m.

John P. Manning sworn: Resides at Ashtabula. Is manager of the depot telegraph office at the Lake Shore office. Has means of knowing of all messages received at that depot while there. Was at the depot at the time of the actident. Remained at his post from that time until Sunday morning at about 8 o'clock. No record is kept in his office of dispatches which might be sent by any railroad official along the line of the road to any officer here. Had knowledge of all such communications sent during that night. No message was received by an official here concerning the application of water to the fire. No message relating to the fire was received by him. He telegraphed to the fire was received by him. He telegraphed to

and in search of hose. Could not find the hose Looked down on the wreck and saw hodis burning, and said, "My God, why don't the throw water?" Then returned to care for his engine. He would have thrown water if he had had control over the hose.

Resides in Ashtabula; is night ticket arent the Lake Shore denot. Knows nothing of an order being residued that might by Mr. Strong concerning throwing water on the fire. Has never told any one that such order had been received.

These facts Mr. Burchell regards as conclusive evidence that the bridge gave any about where the Palatine was moving along.

Numberless inquiries have been made to the extent of the injuries sustained by Ir. I. Eastbourt Earle, General Western Areas of the Anchor Line of steamships, who was on board the ill-lated train. Very little information could be obtained, Mr. Earle simply telegraphing that he would specify forum to Church. As he did not arrive, however, Mr. Anson Gorton, of the Adams Express Company telegraphed to a friend at Ashtabula to look into Mr. Earle's couldition. Yesterday the follow.

Chicago Tucsday; deabtrail; thasks you so him inquiries; has best of care.

The friends of Mr. Earle are anxiously awaiting further news, as they think from the above that he is dangerously injured.

Yesterday Mr. E. A. Stone, member of the coal firm of Royces & Lo., tried, to get some further intelligence in regard to Mr. D. A. hose ers, who was on the train that went down with the bridge at Ashtabula. Ha visited the injured and survivors now in the city, including Mr. George A. White, Mrs. Bradiey, and Mr. and Mrs. Swift. All recognised the photograph which Mr. Stone had with him, but none hear anything from Mr. Rogers after the wreet. Mr. Rogers was in the sleeping-car City of Buffalo, one of which only two persons, out a not less than fifty, escaped. This car fell on its end, and no one ever heard a sound from it after that fearful fall. Everybody in it, except the two referred to, must have been killed or relidered senseless instantly, and this burned. Not a trace of any of these passengers has been found sufficient for identification. Mr. Rogers had a valuable gold watch and chain upon his person.

sufficient for identification. Mr. Roger valuable gold watch and chain upon his to which was attached a peculiar penelt; had a twiss clock in his trunk. But these not a trace has been found.

probably be confined to ber bed about a reck of cen days. Her bruisee are of a painful nature, but there is, fortunately, no nerious injury.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

BUSINED TO DIATH.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DUSQUE, Is., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Charles McCarty, it Montech to the control of the c

DES MQINES, 18., Jan. 3.—On Wee last, a daughter, 5 years old, of Judson hear Albia, was burned to death. It is posed that, during the temporary absence on the state at a state of the way of the state of th

HARRISDURG, Ps., Jan. 5.—The fire in Lykens Valley and Short Mountain office at \$300,000. It is doubtful whether, in case at \$30,000. It is doubtful whether, in case the fire be extinguished, that work can be resumed before next summer. Nearly \$,000 mo are sumployed in the several colleries in Lykens Valley. 1,000 of whom worked in the burning mines.

EVERD TO PLYM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa*

Lowa Cuty, is., san. 5.— extensive morning Jacob Guirgerich, the years of are, an old settler and wealthy farmer in Amish Colony of this (Johnson) county, was kicked in the right tample by a horse, shattering the skuit. About 11 o'clock last night he died.

o'clock last uight he died.

PATAL PALL.

PROBLA, Ill., Jan. 5.—A stonecutter named Joseph Thornton, at work near the Congregational Church, now being built on North Menroe street, fell from some scalinding in the building this atternoon and was instantly killed. His fall was about 100 feet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Minnle Lonsdale, the actress so terribly burned in Newsry, N. J., last Wednesday evening, through her ciothing naring caught fire accidentally in her dressing room died last evening at St. Michael's Hospital Miss Lonsdale's real name was Mary Reagan.

CINCINNAM, O., Jan. 5.—The Toledo expression to the Cheimati, Hamilton & Daylos Raifrond was thrown from the "racing and the care badly wrecked near Hamilton to-day. No one hurt.

STATE (Fourth Bienni Board of C

What They Cost

oform Needed in same and the l SPRINGFIELD, Ill., al report of the Bo

of Public Charities we to-day. It is a very ment, making a pam It commences with that two years ago mal and Industria from the Board, a of the control of the of the control of the Pontiac; and that t Pontiac; and that in ine institutions suite Board, viz.: It the Deaf and Dumitute, the Asylum fo the Soldiers' Orph Charitable Eye and State Reform School.

The total amount to hent report, and the report, and the report it reasonited. Is 31, 12 is a voice that this pended by the institution state Treasury or in the mark.

of the Southern Insane for Feeble-Minded Child \$29, 611. 94, is for other The amount remaining The amount remaining rensurers Sept. 30, 187 The cash disbursement

for the Insans approaches building was completed as Lees on the 23d of Octo pied by the officers as soo formshed. This buildin larger and more expensively ages and stairways progreat hotel, designed to as the timelent guests, rather tended for the accommander of officers and fourth or apper story. number of odicers—and number of odicers—and fourth or upper story hato a ward for thus increasing the capacition of employes, the third tion of employes, the third of a similar use. We are to reliable the patients in a centre but that the plan adopted by this scorers was very great and that plan has been thing which now can be do it. After a long struggle, FEERLE-MISION has caused permanent pechanties of Illinois. This lits old quarters, in the Du bowtille, but expects to re so the new building at Lindally. The tract chosen is

de of the many theories or the Ashtabula accident front engine did not leave alatine fell nearly square, or side slanted toward this car on the train stood al-

along.

ALLE,
have been made as to
less sustained by Mr. J.

Western Agent of the
hips, who was on board

""" little information ly hurt on back of head; has to-day; be thinks will be in abtrait thanks you for hind care. F. SILLIMAN.

A. Stone, member of the at to, tried to get some in regard to Mr. D. A. Rogersan train that went down with the city, including Mr. Mrs. Bradiery, and Mr. and recognised the photograph dwith him, but none heard logers after the wayel. Mr. apping car City of Buffalo, we persons, out of not least This car fell on its end, and to a sound from it after that ody in it, except the two retirem killed or rendered and then burned. Not a passengers has been found fleation. Mr. Rogers had a and chain upon his person. found at 10 moor

CASUALTIES.

atch to Tile Drives.

a. 5.—Mrs. Charles McCarty, nearly burned to death while peeling apples, by a spark of her dress. The doctors

nversing with the immater, bound cartridges exploded, thing the rear of the build to years old, was instantly allor and infant were sur-lroy was badly burned about

AT CHLOROFORM.

AT CHLOROFORM. to-morrow.

T ACCIDENTAL.

In. 6.—It is pretty definitely hat the death of Charles are who was supposed to his body piaced on the rail-raly accidental, and it is the was not intoxicated, ted. He was a man who his

thik.

Jan. 5.—The fire in the Short Mountain mines is mare already is estimated motiful whether, in case the that work can be reaumed.

Noarly 3,000 mon are amended in the burning mines.

l colleries in Lykens Valley.

In the burning mines.

In to Teath.

In to Teath.

In the burning mines.

In the burning mines.

In the Tribusa.

In S.—Vestoriay morning

years of ago, an old settler

in Amich Colony of this

s kicked in the right tem
ring the skull. About 11

ring the skill. About it died.

TAL PALL.

The to the Pribuse.

5.—A stonecutter named work near the Congregator of the Pribuse.

The transport of the Congregator of

a EXPLOSION.

- The moder of a portable Note & Co. exploded near v, severely injuring four probably die.

ET ITEMS.

Some to The Tribune.

S.—The funeral of James

1 Wednesday last of heart

tav from his late residence,

renue. The deceased was

n old and well-known resi-

STATE CHARITIES. Fourth Biennial Report of the

Some Interesting Figures Concerning the Asylums and Institutions.

What They Cost the People, and What They Have Accomplished.

Board of Commissioners.

Reform Needed in the Treatment of the Insane and the Management of Jails.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—The fourth blenrial report of the Board of State Commissioners
of "ablic Charities was presented to both Houses
poday. It is a very long and interesting document, making a pamphlet of nearly 100 pages.

It commences with an allusion to the fact
that two years ago jurisdiction over the Normal and Industrial Universities was taken
from the Board, and the transfer thereto
of the control of the State Reform School at
Pontiac; and that there are at the present of the control of the State Reform School at Pontiae; and that there are at the present nine institutions subject to the supervision of the Board, viz.: The three insane asylums, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the Blind Institute, the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the Hilmois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the State Reform School.

On the 1st of December, 1874, there were, in the hands of the several treasurers of the institu-ess under our care, the following cash balances:

addition to these balances in the possession of institutions, they had, in the State Treasury, repended balances of appropriations undrawn, be amount of \$284, 778, 45, as follows:

thern Insane Hospital (Trustees).
thern Insane Hospital (Commission
twitin for the Deaf and Dumb.
twitin for the Blind.
tum for Fee'le-Minded Children.
tert Ornhand Homes. Institution for the Blind. 254, CO Arytum for Fee'lle-Minded Children. 254, CO Solien' Orphasa Home. 508, SOC Eye and Ear Infirmary. 22, 306, Gains Ratorma School. 87, COU Total 64 ormini .\$1,376,830

sme namely, \$185,000 for the former and ploop.

500 for the latter.
In addition to the income derived from appropriations, the institutions receive a minor income from the proceeds of cashes of farm produce, stock, and manufactured articles, from collections for cetting, etc. The amount of this miscellaneous income, during the past twenty-two months, has been \$116,200.04.

The total amount to be accounted for in the present report, and the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted, is \$1,857,821.00.

It is evaluate that this amount must have been ex-

daring the past swenty-two months were \$1,208, -773.51.

Of the entire amount of cash payments, \$344, -270.08 was paid prior to the lat of July, 1875, and \$853,803.48 since that date. The outstanding indebtedness is \$1,880.00. The total expenses, ordinary and special of all the institutions for twenty-two months, were \$1,181,240.39.

The principal item of cost is for salaries and wages. This fact has sometimes furnished an apparent beais for criticism. The persons for whose benefit the institutions are erected and maintained are helpies and ignorant. There are few, if any, superameraries or drones in any of the institutions, whether are the salaries baid, as a rule, larger than is necessary to secure the right kind of ser ica.—competent, efficient, humane, and trustworthy.

The second principal item is for "food." The daily expenses for each immate, including the officers and employes, is shown in the following table, for the last year only:

Intuitions.

Total cost. To contract the contract of the contract

the institutions is slittle less than 144 cents per day for each person fed, which certainly does not seem suressonable.

THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL

for the Insans approaches completion. The centre building was completed and delivered to the Trustees on the 23d of October, 1875, and was occupied by the officers as soon afterward as it could be furnished. This building is, in our judgment, larger and more expensive than it should have been; there is much waste room in it, and the passages and stairways present the appearance of a great hote, designed to accommodate a multitude of transient guests, rather than of a structure intended for the accommodation of a limited number of officers and their assistants. The fourth or apper story has been converted nato a ward for convalescent natients, thus increasing the capacity of the hospital; and if some other provision were made for the accommodation of a finited into a ward for convalescent natients, thus increasing the capacity of the hospital; and it some other provision were made for the accommodation of employes, the third floor might be devoted to a similar use. We are aware of the objections to patients in scentre building: we can fonly say that the plan adopted by the original Board of Commissioners was very grestly at fault in this respect, and that plan has been carried out. The only hing which sow can be done is to make the best of it. After a long struggle, the Asylum for PREBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

PREBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

PREBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

PREBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

*** In Judgment of the server of the sextensive the state of this old quarters, in the Duncan Mansion, at Jacksonville, but expects to remove, to take possession as the assessment place among the public charities of filinois. This institution still occasies its old quarters, in the Duncan Mansion, at Jacksonville, but expects to remove, to take possession as the assessment places among the public charities of filinois. This institution at all parks of the situation of the public charitie

At this point the question naturally arises, For that purpose has so much money been expended. The advantage of the transfer o

tory, who received treatment at the same institu-tion, of whom there were 119.

After making the corrections indicated, the total number of beneficiaries in the State of Illinois, in the eight charitable institutions and the State Re-form School, during the past two years, was 6,345.

was only 253.

Since we here now concerned with the question of the proper amount to be expended upon the institutions out of the State Treasury for two years from the last of next July, we contine our attention for the average for the year. This may be easily ascertained by dividing the number of days board of inmates reported by each of them by the humber of days in the year. This we now show;

Institution, 1675. 1698.

Northern instance. 270 467 Contral instance. 470 467 Southern Institution, 120 470 487 Southern Institution. 210 470 257 Feeble-Mindel. 22 57 Feeble-Mindel. 25 57 Feeble-M

We estimate the average number of immstee of the State charitable institutions and for the State Reform School for two years from the let of July, 1877, at probably not less than 2,500, or about 25 per cent more than during the two years just APPROPRIATIONS WANTED.

The following table shows the appropriations asked for by the managers of the various institutions, and the figures as revised and recommended by the Board:

we think e efficien-to per an-

can be made at the control of the institutions, amounts to \$55, 900 per annum, or \$108, 600 for the two years.

The requests for special appropriations for re-The requests for special appropriation of the pairs and improvements are:
Northern Insane Asylum.
Central Insane Asylum.
Southern Insane Asylum.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

store the commence have an above the state of the commence of

wind of criticism was university something better to take tutions without suggesting something better to take their place—is certainly unwase. On the other hand, fair-minded, appreciative, sympathetic hand, fair-minded, appreciative, sympathetic hand, the management of hospitals for the nand, fair-minded, appreciative, sympathetic criticism of the management of hospitals for the insane, by those who have their welfare and the welfare of their inmates really at heart, cannot fail to be productive of great good.

There are a few persons, not superintendents of the hospitals for the insane, who are sumiciently familiar with the nature of insanity, the wants of insane people, the results of treatment, and the general internal and external relations of insane hospitals, to render them competent to suggest in what manner the changes in the present system, which the people undoubtedly desire, may or can be brought about. In this respect we think that the establishment and maintenance of boards of public charity, with secretaries specially trained for the discharge of the duties of their position and qualified by their intersit education and their special professional studies to form an independent judgment.

professional studies to form an independent judginent upon these questions, is a hopeful sign of the times, and that the superineridents themserves may look with hope to the establishment of such some of the difficulties which have most perpiezed them, as affording a prospect of a solution of them.

The question of complete provision for the care of all the insane of the State must continue to engage the attention of the General Assembly and the people of Illinois for some ye. 2009 within our borders, the three existing once than one-half of the insane who require her town, maintained at the expense of the county, in which several hundred can be at the county, in which several hundred can. But it is evident that sooner or later the State will be obliged to make additional provision for hospital treatment at public expense.

There is another point to be considered in conficulting the State for insanity, adopted by the entire to Jacksonville, and others to Anna. The southern district is already very much larger relatively to the antire area of the State than either of the other districts, and this for two reasons—because the population in the southern portion of the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of larger relatively to the antire area of the State has either of the other districts and this for two reasons—because the population in the southern portion of the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of larger the proper moment comes, when the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of the same persons to the entire community is smaller. The completen of the state of members of the State is more sparse, and because the ratio of the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of the state is more sparse, and because the ratio of the state of t

County Jall system, which embodies the experience and observation of the Board, and fully sets forth their views apon this important topic. We have long felt, and every year has given new strength to eur conviction, that the County Jail aystem of Illimois is a failure, and a disgrace to the intelligence and humanity of the State. We know of no evil which so loudly calls for a remedy. The present criminal administration, not only in this State but throughout the entire country, is extremely weak. The State temporizes with crime in its earlier stayes, in utter disregard of the fact that a vigorous war against inciplent criminality would diminish the rolume of crime in the community and greatly reduce the cost of maintenance of the criminal population. So long as the punishment of effected in the hands of county officials, so long as minor officuses are punished simply by imprisonment and not imprisonment as hard labor, so long as criminals are allowed to mingle promiscously in the corridors of our county fails, where they corrupt each other and impart instruction to the arts of crime to shilden and novices, it cannot be otherwise than that crime should increase both in volume and in mailgrance.

The spect concludes:

"The smoons of apprepriation necessary, in our judgment, for the next two years to enable us properly to do the work intrusted to us, will be remployment of a clerk, as suggested, and of the continued visitation of county julis and almahouses, under the authority of the Board; also, of making wonk special investigations as to the necessary for relief in individual instances as may be desirable."

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—I was both surprised and CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—I was both surprised and pained to see in The Tribunan of the 2d inst. a violent attack mon Senator Logan's loyalty by a correspondent styling hithself "Egypt." Puring the years 1861-'63 I lived in Logan's Congressional District, and served under him as private in Company K, Thirty-first Regiment, and know my old commander's political life from beginning to end. "Egypt's" attack is cunningly devised; it shows the finger-marks of one of the "Generals" whom he bespatters with praise while endeavoring to belittle Logan; it is the work of a shrewd lawyer and Democratic politician, who hates Logan for his succratic politician, who hates Logan for his suc-"Egypt" strempts to create the impression that the various regiments he emmerates were raised in Logan's district, when, in fact, they were from every district south of Bloomington. The unfairmess of this argument of "Egypts" is manifest from your Lincoln correspondens's letter, in which he truthfully claims that Logan was reclected to Congress by nearly 18,000 majority. His district comprised all that great body of counties acute of Washington and Jefferson Counties, extending from the Mississippi to the Washington River. The people were from the Southern States, and at the coglect favored the Manifest River. The people were from the Southern States, and at the coglect favored the Manifest States back into the Counties States and the Counties of the Count

"General, let me take my regiment and cutour way through."
"Can you do lt?" questioned McClernand;
"If you can, do it at once."
The Thirty-first Regiment led the advance on
the return to the transports, and three times
encountered and broke through the Rebel lines.
A few days after this buttle a flag was presented
to Logan by the ladies of Carbondale; all the
troops at Cairo witnessed the presentation, and
McClernand maste Logan a grand speech on the
occasion, in which he said: "You saved the
army! Three times, at the head of your brave
men, you hurled yourself upon the serried
ranks of the foe, forced them to give way, and
thus opened the way for the army to the
bouts." Was ever pruise like this bestowed
up.in Palmer!

Again, suffer me to relate an incident of the
bettle at Fort Donelson, which went far to securve the substantial victory of that fight,
but is nowhere mentioned in McClernand's dispatches. It will be remembered
that on the secondday of the battle the heaviest
sighting was done by McClernand's brigade,
which was on the extreme right. The Rebels,
knowing this to be the weakest point in Grant's
line, made numerous efforts to break through;
had they succeeded a large portion of their army
would have escaped capture. McClernand was
a "green" warrior, who kept near the Commander-in-Chief rather than with his origade.
The fight waxed hot and hotter, and ammunition began to fail; reinforcements were asked
for, but none came. The Eighteenth Regiment
gallantly held its groonel, notwithstanting its
fearful losses. Reardon's (Twenty-ninth) regiment became nervous and showed signs of
wivering, and finally fired by mistake into a
Kentuckiums at once broke and fell back in disorder upon Reardon's men, who became
demoralized, and field if the featurely and Ilimois regiments, and, taking them under lis
own command, made them return to the fight.
Logan's, but the attempt of "Egypt" lot traduce my old commander, to be men his eminent
serviced in the field, and to impugn his levaler,
excited my in

THE COURTS.

Result of the "Post and Mail" Suit-South Park Case.

Arraignment of Prisoners.

Proceedings of the Supreme Goart in Sassion at Springfield.

CHICAGO.

FILY V. "THE FORT AND MAIL."

A week ago Mortimer R. Filts filed a hill against the Fost and Mail Printing Company, Woodbury M. Taylor, O. A. Willard, and V. S. Lovell, settler out that he had bought 250 shares of stock in the Company, but that Taylor and Willards enhand to show it to be transferred to him on the stock-books, and that they had issued a like amount of stock to W. R. Lovell in place of the stock hold by him (complainant), atthough they knew the stock in such a company with the company and the stock had not been and to Judge Moore for an injunction. Lovell field his answer denging that Flink was a boun field of the Stock hold by him (complainant), atthough they knew the stock in such a company with his (complainant), atthough they knew the stock had not been and to Judge Moore for an injunction. Lovell field his answer denging that Flink was a boun field of the stock had not been and to Judge Moore for an injunction. Lovell field his answer denging that Flink was a boun field of the Staylor of the Sta

ant had not made out such a case as to give him
the relief desired.

THE SOUTH PARK CONDEMNATION CASE.

In the SOUTH PARK CONDEMNATION CASE.

In the SOUTH PARK condemnation case, yesterday was occupied in the closing arguments of
Messrs. Bayley and Jewett. This closes the
samming up, and this morning Judge Macallister
will charge the jury. A special venure was issued
for thirty invors to try the other part of the case,
to condemn the forty seres immediately east of
and adjoining the property condemned in the
present suit. This new tract is even lower than
the land just taken, but, being nearer the fake,
its value is about the same.

DIVORCES.

Barnett Phillips is unhappy because his wife
Almena has been in the habit of staying out
late nights—a overogative solely to be exercised
by him. As a result, she fell in with some individuals with no certificate of moral character,
to the loss of her reputation. Not only that,
but she learned to quaff whisky-straights, and
made herself a teminine bummer. So Barnett
has determined to let her go to the bad, and get
rid of her.

FEMS.

Judge Blodgett will go on with the call of his

has determined to let her go to the bad, and get rid of her.

Judge Blodgett will go on with the call of his passed cases to-day. No. 175, Consolidated Oyster and Packing Company vs. Curtis, on trial. Judges Jameson, Gary, Booth, and Farweil will hear motions to-day, Judge Moore will hear motions and divorce cases, and Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trials.

Judge McAllister will instruct the jury in the South Park condemnation case.

The case of Gage vs. Parmalee is on the call before Judge Moore Mondry.

Commissioner Hoyne fined his report yesterday of his account against the Government for the pust three mouths, amounting to \$375. The report was approved.

Judge McAllister ordered a special venire to be issued returnable Monday for thirty extra jurors to try the South Park condemnation case.

A discharge was issued to George H. Rozet.
The Assignees' reports of the sale of desperate debts in the following cases were approved: Edward Russell et al., D. A. Cashman, J. E. Rowland, J. C. Sampson, Robert W. Nelson.
In the case of Lowell & Dalton, the Assignee was ordered to deliver the assets to the bank-rapits. A discharge was issued to A. J. Van Per-

A discharge was issued to A. J. Van Persyne.

Discharges were also issued to A. D. and R. J. Rogers.

In the case of John T. Cutting, an order was made directing the denial to be stricken from the files unless the debtor appear before Register Hfbbard by Jan. 9 for examination.

The confirmation in the case of Patrick Harkins was ordered to be confirmed.

The Provisional Assignee of Biddle & Boyd was directed to sell the bankrupts' assets and collect debts.

Bradtord Hancock was vesterday appointed a Provisional Assignee of Alonzo Eaton.

An Assignee will be elected this morning for the estate of John H. Kassing.

A composition meeting will be held at the sambline in the case of Eatell & Jenkins, and in the case of Frank Surges & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BARRY.

Charles Meyer began a sait in trover against Christopher Teghtmeler, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Dunkles Sisters commenced a mit in treasures.

in the case of Frank Sturges & Co.

Supersion cours in samp.

Charles Meyer began a suit in trover against Christopher Teghtmeler, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Dunklee Sisters commenced a suit in trespass against Robert Excell, laying damages at \$2,000.

Cipperly & Deming sued A. P. Hairis for \$1,000.

John Rawle fled a petition against Reuben L. Root, John W. Hersey, F. B. Penbody, F. S. Baird, The Schureman & Hand Mantel Company, S. C. Hayes, and A. M. Jones, asking for a mechanic's lien to the smount of \$1,594 on twelve-two-story houses and the land on which they stand, situated on Walaut streat, between Kedzie avenue and Yeager street.

N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the City National Bank, began a suit for \$1,000 against Andrew J. Galloway.

GREUIT COURT.

Joel Ellis began a suit for \$3,000 against George H. Tobey, William L. Pierce, and William Moore, Jr.

Bersley, Wagner & Bunsley commenced a suit by attachment against Mortimer P. Bundy, doing business as Wright & Co., to recover \$1,402. George Adams, Burke & Bro., began a Hee suit for \$1,751.03 against the same party.

The Hashell & Banker Car Company commenced a suit for \$20,000 against Thomas S. Dobbins, George S. Bowen, and John S. Wilcox, and another for a like amount against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of Daniel Smith, for receiving stolen goods to the value of \$50, occupied the Court grain yesterday.

The following prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded as follows: John Fallon, larceny, not guilty; Alexander Hebeaux, larceny, not guilty; Alayus Schwarz, larceny, not guilty; Manuel Bours, and Larceny, not guilty; Henry Law Johnson, and James Johnson, James pleaded guilty, and the others not guilty; John Harrin, larceny, not guilty; Thomas and Charles Rose, larceny, not guilty; Henry Hollow, larceny, not guilty; John Harrey, larceny, guilty; George Clark, larceny, not guilty; John Harrey, larceny, g

not guilty: Charles Warfield, robber ty; Charles Peters, assault with inte not guilty: Gaetano Rosso and Cassis murder, not guilty. FUR CALL NOWDAT. JUDGE BLODGET—Call of passed cas Judge Gary—132 to 161 inclusive.

court to-day numerous motions and orders were entered, the following being the only Cook County case:

14. Edwin Lee Brown et al., etc., vs. Eif B. William; appeal from Cook. Motion for time to file briefs and abstracts.

Sixty-eight candidates for admission to the Bar passed satisfactory examinations, and were admitted. The foll-wing were the successful emidiates from Cook County: James C. Cummina, George J. Munroe. Jerome P. Coe, Louis Butterfield, John A. Ellis, Charles B. McCoy, George N. Stone, E. R. Harkness, Robert J. O. Hunter, Alfred Lynson, David campbell, S. L. Boyce, William E. Cook, Felix Babbage, J. Warner, John Woodbridge.

From Will County—Elmsh D. Avery, Daniel P. Hendricks, Henry D. Snanp.

Simon Strauss, of Cook; Harris Gleason, of Jo Daviess; and Henry A. Allen, of Jersey, were admitted on foreign Reense.

IN THE UNITED STATES COUNT, in the case of Elijah Marteeny, one of the alleged Jefferson County counterfeiters, the jury found defendant not guilty. He is to be tried to-morrow on another indictment.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of counsel for defendant, mads a motion for the confinuance of the John T. Harper case. The affidavit was quite lengthy, and was taken by District-Attorney Connelly for examination.

In the case of the American Bridge Company vs. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company et al., default was entered and judgment awarded plaintiff in the sum of \$1,757.60.

In the two civil sints on Bonds vs. The Pakin Alcohol Company, damages were assessed in one case at \$305, to the other at \$139,30.

Before United States Commissioner Adams, Joseph Woodward and Levi Cox were charged with passing counterfeit money. Committed to jail in default of bull.

IOWA STATE TREASURY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.—Saturday night,
State-Treasurer Christy balanced his books and
closed his four years' service. He has faithfully administered his trust, passing over to his successor, as each on hand, \$18,906.50. The follow ing is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury from Jan. 4, 1873, to Dec 30, 1876:

65, 662, 87 4, 121, 764, 62 Total\$4, 360, 977. 24

aner Dec. 30, 1826

COAL MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Jan. 5 .- About twenty eading operators, representing the Lehigh, Mahoney, and Wyoming regions, met here to-day. The question of the reduction of wages was postponed, and it was informally agreed that postponed, and it was informally agreed that the work would be resumed on next Monday at the old wages. A committee was appointed to inquire last othe matter of restricting the tonnage, after conference with the large companies, consisting of G. B. Linderman, on the part of the shippers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Charles Parrish, on the part of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and John Leisenring, on the part of the Shippers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This Committee has full power to curtail or suspend shipments, and the meeting agreed to sustain any action they might take after an agreement with the large companies was reached.

FINANCIAL. DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 5.—The firm of Schuyler Bros., boot and shoe dealers in this city, closed their doors this evening, preparatory to making an assignment. Liabilities or assets unknown. Special Dispatch to The Trionne.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 5.—The report in effection in this city a few days ago to the effect that

tion in this city a few days ago to the effect that Alois Gatz, clothing merchant, had made an assignment, proves to have been entirely unfounded. Mr. Gatz' credit is unimpaired. Special Basuach to The Trowns.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 5.—The failure of Saunders & Co., wholesale paper dealers, of this city, is amounced.

BLOOMINGTON ITEMS.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 5.—The-funeral of Elder John S. Barger will take place at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bloomington, Sunday. The sermon is to be presented by the Rev. J. Rutledge, who for years was Elder Barger's co-worker.

Robert Prewitt, of Saybrook, who has been missing, with \$600 in money belonging to his children, has turned up penniless in Wyoming.

FISH-BREEDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—W. A. Pratt, of Eigin, Fish Commissioner, has made his first report to the Government, from which it appears that fah and apawn have been placed in the public rivers. They were of the California salmon, landlock salmon, and Penobacot salmon varieties. The expenditure thereby involved is 8828. Receipts from the sale of fish and spawn foot up \$430. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$398.

THE TRIGGER.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—In the pigeon match between Bogardus and Dr. W. F. Carver, yesterday, thirty birds, English rules, thirty yards, Bogardus shot twenty-six and Carver twenty-five; twenty birds, Prairie Club rules, twenty-five; twenty birds, Prairie Club rules, eighteen yards, Bogardus abot eighteen and Carver affecten; five pairs, Prairie Club rules, eighteen yards, Bogardus abot eight and Carver aven.

Napoleon once said to Mmc. Campan, "It is your mission to train up the mothers of France and makes them fit to breed hereos." Had B. T. Babbits a Tolict Soap been is existence, the great rules would have made a point that it should be used. For physical culture is as necessary as moral. This new teriet soap, delicate, pure, and without artificial scent, has no equal for the tollest and the bath-tab. It will seen become a household word. FISH-BREEDING.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL THOMAS DEAN 18 MOST EARNEST by requested to write to \$1 Great Cheetham-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES

A GENTS WASTED-TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDS.
A Jacoury number ready, three mentile 10 crais.
JAMES P. SCOUT, 60 Dearborn 4.

OH SALE-OR RENT-A NICE HOUSE AND COT-tage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; nea-loss. Also, very fine residence in South Evanation. LLOTSON BROS. 19 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO INVEST \$2,000 CASH IN LOTS, blocks, or sere property in or about Chicago. EDGAR M. WILSON, Atternay, 41 Chair-st.

WANTED-GO ACRES OR LESS FOR FRUIT AND reutitry farm; locations near Renoshs or Geneva Lake, win, profesred, EDGAR M. WILSON, Atternay, 41 Chartest. WAYEB-TO LEASE-A PARM OF FROM SO TO
MO acres for a term of years with the privilege
of buying, not to exceed 50 miles from Chicago, with
atock and farming implements. Addess, with full par-ticulars and terms. Post-Office Rox 50, Maywood. III.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK ONE-RALF
TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK ONE-RALF
BECK from care, a new marble-front: furnace and
ever-convenience; good neighber front:
L. An eight-room brick, and one fat air rooms with
best, clock, sic., at low rates. Chas. N. Half, 138
Randolph-st.

TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND a cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 52 Washington-st. TO MENT-ROOMS.

TO BENT-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRE \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week; near the business centre. 137 michigan, d., near Chark. TO RENT-SLEGASTLY FUNYISHE and 100 I References required. TO RENT-PURISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in Bryant Block, northeast corner Randolph and Deathern-sta. Apply to W. BUDDY, Room St. Elevator in building.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NEATLY furnished; gentlemen only price to suit times. 10 Sherman-st., near Rock Island Depot. Transients sakes. TO RENT_ROOM—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLE-men; very desirable, well furnished and varmed. at Carpenter-st., near Washington, is private family.

TO RENT—CHEAP-TO A WHOLESALE HOUSE the 5-story and basement stone from building on corner of Wabsah-av. and Washington-st. Inquire of J. HENNY & J. ALOUB WELL, 146 Decreoer-st. TO RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN EX-glewood, second door from Post-office, TillOT-SON BHOS., 92 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OR THREE ROOMS, farn is bed or unfurnished, for highs home-keeping, near I wenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Address Plot, Tribuse office. SCARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.
21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—retaurant commutation tickets. 21 meat, 4t. 76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE— buard for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of piano. with use of plano.

1449 INDIANA-AV.—UNUSUALLY PLEASANT rooms with board at reasonable terms.

West Side.
NEAR ABERDEEN AND JACKSON-STS.—BOARD and pleasant rooms can be had by three or four young men. at resonable rites, in a strictly private family. Address Post-Office Box 182. NEVADA HOTEL-149 AND 150 WABASH-AV., New Monroe-st.—Board and Fosm, \$1.40 per day, se to \$9 per week; room, without board, 50 centa, 75 centa, and \$1 per day, \$2.50 to \$5 per week.

BOARD WANTED. POARD-FOR SELF AND WIFE NEAR PRESBY terian Theological Seminary. Address J. B. CUR-RENS, JO.O North Halsted-st.

A—S, coo WILL BUY A LARGE AND GOOD PAYfing mercantile basiness, six years ostablished, at
the county-seat of one of the best counties in lows.
Building ased sixtures, and a well-ascorted shock. The
only general stock in town. Ill health the only reason
for sedling. Address L Q MILLIKER, Clarico, Wrights
County, lows.

A GOOD BUSINESS OFENING, CONSISTING OF
a niec clean stock of clothing, general translating
goods, hats, caps, boots and shocs, with a business of
20 years' standing; owner of the best locations in town;
satisfactory reasons gives for selling. For particulars
address Fest-Office Box 569, Windon, is.

FOE SALE—62,500 CASH—A MANUFACTURING
business in wood, having an increasing trade and
large orders on hand, making full profit. Ample susefs;
no debta. Good reason for selling. Address Co. 33, Tribune office.

LYME SALK—6TRAM FIGUR MILL—ON LONG

Liguor Store, Good Run Custom and Good Liceation, for sale cheas. Owner goes in other business. Inquire at the stationery store, 183 Lasalie-st.

Parties wissi To SELL A RAILROAD EATING Phouse and hotel as Louden, Is., 189 miles west of Chicago. Two daily express trains stop for meals supper \$250 CASH WILL BUY SALOON NO. 248 RAN-rent. Must be sold right off; a big bargain, and money to be made.

A DVANCES MADE ON DYAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A DVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OR COLLEGE OF COLLEGE O A DANCHES AND DANCHES AND THE STATES AND ANALYSES TO STATES AND ANALYSES AND ANALYS

A N EMERSON BINDER WILL FILE AND BIND TOUR may be and per accepted. To fit for the new proof music and per accepted and every and sole properties. Iso State-ext.

A CIRCULAR POP THE LADIES' CENTENNIAL At madergarments can be had if you apply to A. RYAN, of North Ablands—av.

CASH PAID FOR OLD PAPERS, BOOKS, RAGS, metals, and bottless at PETTIPONER, not Labsaile-st.

DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST & CARD photographs for 37 per dozen. Call and see them. 184 East Madison at.

(THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURS SENT FREE! An inagenious gen! Fifty objects to final' Address, with stamp, & C. ABBEY, Buffale, N. T.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—WAYED TO BENT. A pertable house or car. Would buy in spring. G. MAITIN. 172 West Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUT MORTGAGED GOODS, it islable to be forescious described before treased with confidence whether trade is made or not. Address, for insarview, back to the same for insarview, lack used to small confidence whether trade is made or not. Address, for insarview, lack Bass, Chicago. Lock Box SSS, Chicago.

5. WE HAVE MARKED DOWN SSS SRTS OF CO. 1 (1971 to 58 per set; former price, 58 to 512. R. T. MARTIN, 104 State-st.

5.10 WILL BUT A SET OF REAL MIRK, MARTIN, 104 State-st. prices from \$15 and 255. R. T. MARTIN, 104 state-st from \$15 and 255. R. T. MARTIN, 104 state-st from \$15 and 255. R. T. MARTIN, 104 state-st from \$15 and 510 cm. T. MARTIN, 104 state-s DAV seal-skin mult me room. It. It. MARKIN, 198 State-etc.

\$7.5 WILL BUY A VERY ELEBANT GENUINE \$7.5 WILL BUY A VERY ELEBANT GENUINE \$7.5 WILL BUY A VERY ELEBANT GENUINE \$1.000. The state is the finest memor. R. T. MARTIN, 194 State-etc.

\$12.000 worth about \$12.000. will pay one-third in first mortgage as good as cash; bulance Ro. 1 agre growerty. Address 0 26, Tribene office.

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A BSOLUTE DIVORCE—BEWARE OF UNPRINCI
A pled parties, without repretation or responsibility
who "pretend to obtain disorces in a manner can
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DivORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OFFAINED
THE 12D Descriptor—Service of the observation of the compactibility of
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X. B.—Unquestionals references. For effective or
DivORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OFFAINED
in every sease and Territory for incompactibility
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experience. A. 60-1034/St. Lid beamourne.

DivORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OFFAINED
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Etc. Residence unnecessary. For after decree; if years
experience. A. 60-1034/St. Lid beamourne.

THE ADJUSTABLE FLAT-STEEL SPRING MATtrees—Ask for it: It is the only perfect one in the
market. LITTLEFIELD & SHERUDAN, Manufacturess, 64 forth Weils-st.
THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 508 WEST
Manif.on-st., self all Kinds of household furniture on monthly payments: 169 prices, long time.

WANTED-MALE RELP. WANTED—A SATISFACTORY PARTY WHO CA loan his employer \$500 for increasing business an eccure a permanent christoly in a manufacturia business and amples eccurity upon assets; parties concerning re-parties for a parties of the contribute office.

WASTED-BOX MAKERS. APPLY AT CORN TWEST-second and Laffin-sts.

WANTED-BRASE FINISHER OB LOCKSMI
must thoroughly understand brase pattern maand work on vise and lathe. Reference required.
dress BRASS, Tribunes office. Come recommended. Address NICKEL, Tribuns unicc.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PICTURE FRAME joiner. Come ready for work as mill, lillings and Kingsbury-siz.

WANTED-FIVE INTELLIGENT TOUNG CARFeaters. Only these willing to go into the country, who have been foremen or are competent to take charge of sub, need apply. Address Lock-Drawer 37, Chicago. WANTED-A MAN-COOK, AND A YOUNG MAN to work in a boarding-house. Apply at 78 East Van Buren-st., near State. WANTED-A GOUD BARBER AT 207 WEST

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OF
the Employment Agency, Room 12, 117 South WANTED—500 MEN AT \$500 A MONTH SELLING our letter book; no press or water used; sample copy, worth \$3, free; send stamp for circular, &X CELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, & Madison-st., and 152 Dearboys-st., Chicago.

WANTED—25 AGENTS, MALES AND FRMALE, With a capital of \$1,25, to canvass a new patent article, guaranteed \$5, to the pay. Call on D. G. WEEMS, Boom \$, 116 Washington-st. WEEMS, Boom 5, 116 Washington-et.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKING MAN IN EACH COUNTY fown to take an exclusive, permanent, profitable local agency for an easirely new article; particulars free. W. LOVERIN, Bez 3,481, St. Lonis.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH GOODS OB.

Wanted—Business, miscalianeous store established. Party going Sunday evening address 6 43, Tribune office. tablished. Party going Sunday evening address 6 as, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH \$1,200 CASH, WHO has no objection to travel, to chrage in an established, pleasant business the control of the c WATED-A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR new and beautiful illustrated serial work justout; only those with good references need apply. A. S BARNES & CO., Publishers, 113 and 115 State-sta. Carl

ANTED-ACTIVE AGENTS WHO ARE EATISmed with reasonable profits in all the Western
and Southern States to handle our goods. We give exclusive territory framework good, safe business
in your own county,
and meet the wants of all the practical utility,
and meet the wants of all the practical utility,
and the profits of t

WANTED-PERIALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A GIEL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Call at 215 Illinois-st. WANTED-AT 25 EAST HARRISON-ST., A GOO WANTED-A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL Mousework in a family of three. No. 611 Fulton-st., down-stairs. st., down-stairs.

WANTED—GIIL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK one that can cook, wash, and iron well; must have references. Apply at 1015 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK. Only's good one need apply. No. 349 Maxwell-at.

SITUATION WANTED-A TRAVELING SALES man, who has an extensive stove trade in Iowa, Ne braska, and litinots, will be at libersy Jan. 10; would like to engage with a reliable house STOVE SALESMAN, Trit SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN WHO commands a good trade in the South, particularly Texas. Address 5' 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, wasker, and ironer, or can do any rind of work. Please call at 222 North Franklin-st.

Housek cepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY USED TO the best society and who has used recently had charge of a gentleman's bousehold, desires a similar postion; distance not limited; unquestionable reference exchanged. Please address for three days & output produces of the control of the

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS
as prices beyond competition; 850 and upward.
Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 62 East Indians-st. rent. NICHULSON GIGAN CU., est East Indians-et.

A NELEGANT 75-CUTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, ALL
latest improvementa, liss price \$600, for \$225, previous to making extensive alterations in our building.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State. 8.

A SPECIAL CHANCE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD
A 75-goctave pismoforte, with agraffe, French action,
overstrung bass, all new improvements, standard make;
manufacturers first price, \$500, will sell for \$200, to
make room for extensive siterations to our building. R.
T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

Diorands and for reut; lowes, price sade essess terms
in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-81.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT FARLOR AND Chamber furniture; handsome sarior suit; pieces, only \$50; chamber suits reduced from \$85 to \$60; we must reduce stock to make room for alterations. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-81.

ONLY \$75 FOR A SPLENDID PARLOR ORGAN OF first-class make, 7 stops, swell, etc., previous to making extensive alterations in our building. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-81.

WANTED—TO BUT CHEAF FOR CASH, A FIRST-class muricine plane. Address, giving particulars and arter, M 54, Tribung office. LOST AND FOUND.

LUST AND FOUND.

I OST-A LARGE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON-IN-IN-IN-INIST S.—Thursday between Union National Bank Building and 330 North Curisi-st. Liberal reward will be paid on fir return to 210 North Curisi-st.

L OST-OS, NEW-YEAR'S DAY. NEAR CORNER Library second-st. and Cottage Grove-ex., a white spits dog. "Tower." Flesse return to 60 Langley-av. and receive reward.

OST-BLACK BEAR BOBE, WITH WHITE EDG-long, Tuesday evening, between the lake and Sharp Corner, in the Town of Lake view. Finder, by returning same to 660 Michigan av., will be fiberally rewarded. warded.

I OST-LAST WEDNESDAY EVENING. BETWEEN
Lithe Tribone office and Harmon-court, a lady's black
lyax hoa. Finder will be suitably revasided by leaving
ame at 151 South Dearborn-st.

CTRAYED—LAST EVENING, A STEEL GRAY
mare, m good condition. Beasonable reward at 70
Milwackee-av. or 912 West Madison-st.

HITCHCOCK'S ANALYSIS OF THE BIBLE, 85Notional Portrait Gallery (2 vols.), \$15; History of
the British Colonies (4 vols.), \$10; Chamber's Cyclopedia Colo, \$55; beand Harper's Magazine, \$1.00 per
volume, Diaries, blank-books, pass-books, memorandum, etc. Dewn-szarz MILLER's Chesp Bookstors,
102 Madison-st.

POR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDSOM gold watch, English lever, valued at \$150, or will cathange for bedreum furniture. U SA Tribune office POR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGE Tribune for the Centennial year of 1878: a valuable volume for fature retrease. Address 7 7a, Tribune DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS AT THE CHIC go Commercial lastitute and Select School, as I sale-or. REV. O. G. MAY, A. M., M. R. JOHNSt (formerly with Finid. Letter & Co.), Principala.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED-A GOOD WATCH, IN EXCHANGE to a fine sleight difference in each. Apply the morning, 1970 12, 150 Handelph-pt., third floor, free office.

The Tribune.

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4 DOEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'F G COMPANY.
5. ROBBINS & APPLETON.
6. NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY.

6. NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY.
7. TO RENT.
8. WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINS.
10. CHARTER OAN LIFE (Loan Dep't.).
11-12. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.
13. HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COOPER.
14-15. JAMES MORGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.
16. CENTENNIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
17. M. D. HARDIN.
18-18. D. K. FEARSONS & CO.
20. HUTCHINSON & LUFF.
21. O. L. BASKIN & CO.
22. ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

23. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF. 24. MANAGING EDITOR. W. J. BARNEY & CO. H. F. NORCROSS. J. A. MCELDOWNEY REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU.

W. W. DEXTER. GE L. THATCHER NIGHT EDIT

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW. AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Afternoon: "Jack and the Beanstalk." Evening: "Jack Sheppard." New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Ran ad Irish Comedy Company. Afterno Haverly's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSaile. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. Afternoon: "David Garrick." Evening: "Dundreary." McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn at
"The Law of the Land." Afternoon and ev

· Academy of Music. Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. ety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE hereafter can be had every Sunday morning at the following places:
JOLIET—At Newell's.
LOCKPORT—At Muller & Severn's.
LEMONT—At the Post-Office.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 94.

The retiring Democratic Governors of Indiana and Missouri were both moved to incorporate into their farewell messages political matter in nowise connected with the affairs of their respective States. HENDRICKS in particular improved the opportunity to present the Louisiana case in a purely partisan light, giving as facts the assertions of Democratic newspaper correspondents, the truth of which he could not have been either person ally or officially assured of.

A report came up from Springfield yesterday, and flew around in political circles, that an undercurrent movement was on foot the election of Mr. JOHN WENTWORTH for Whether this was to be brought about by a coalition between the Inde-pendents and Democrats to beat Logan, or between the Republicans and Independents to beat McCormick, Palmer, Marshall, TRUMBULL, or any Tildenite in case it was found Logan could not be elected, was not explained by said rumor.

erday by the Senate Committee. It was shown by the testimony of Mr. A. F. MARTIN, of the New York banking-firm of MARTIN & RUNYAN, that on the 6th of December a check for \$8,000 was drawn by that firm upon the Bank of North America and in favor of LADD & BUSH, of Salem, Ore. Now that this much has been corkscrewed out of unwilling witnesses who, it appears, have received hints in advance as to the best method of withholding the information, there is reason to anticipate a complete ex-posure of the Oregon bargain and sale, and e development of a crime for which the guilty parties should be held to a strict ac-

The remains of some half a dozen more of the victims of the Ashtabula disaster have been identified and tenderly cared for by sorrowing friends. The inquest, as it progresses, clearly demonstrates the fact that stubbornness or criminal neglect on the part of persons high in authority at the railroad station prevented the saving of the bodies in a recognizable condition, if not the possible saving of life. The town Fire Department, with a serviceable steam engine, were on the spot and anxious to throw water upon the burning train, but were prevente from so doing by orders from persons whom they supposed had the right to give them. It is to be hoped that this matter will be more satisfactorily explained than is at present the case in the light of accumulated

nomination for Senator by the Republican cancus of the Illinois Legislature. In his speech of acceptance Gen. Looan professed his entire willingness to step down and out as a candidate so soon as the fact became apparent that he could not be elected, or that his candidacy stood in the way of the election of some other Republican. The possibility that Gen. Logan may be called upon to fulfill this pledge is indicated in the interviews with several Republican members of the Legislature eral Republican members of the Legislature given in our Springfield dispatches. Mesn-while the intentions and plans of the Inde-pendents with reference to a coalition with the Democrats remain problematical, and it can-not be said that the three-days' session of the Legislature has developed anything like a positive foreshadowing of the final outcome a positive foreshadowing or of the Senatorial canvass.

mlar yesterday. Provisions were active and excited, and breadstuffs steady, except wheat.

Mess park closed 27 je per brl higher, at tion was made, to his knowledge, to the message of th

Lard closed 22 c per 100 lbs higher, at \$11.45@11.50 cash and \$11.65@11.67 for February. Meats closed steady, at 61c for new shoulders, boxed, 9c for do shortribs, and 9 to for do short-clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was in moderate demand and firm. Wheat losed to lower, at \$1.25 for January and \$1.26\(\frac{1}{2}\) for February. Corn closed steady, at 44\(\text{c}\) for January and 44\(\frac{1}{2}\) o for February. Oats closed steady, at 341c cash and 341c for February. Rye was steady, at 72c. 6c for February. Hogs were active and 5@10e higher, closing firm at \$6.20@7.00 for mmon to extra. The cattle-market was active and firm, with sales at \$2.75@5.60. Sheep were quiet, at Thursday's decline. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.62\frac{1}{2} in greenbacks at the close.

Gov. GROVER, the chief actor in the Oregon conspiracy for giving TILDEN a bogus Electoral vote, has been before the Senate Committee, and his testimony traces the origin and general direction of the job back ceived telegrams from HEWITT, MANTON MARBLE, and ex-Senator Gwin, which is very much the same as if he had had direct personal communication with These himself. We are pretty confident that the contents of all the communications that passed between GROVER and TLDEN'S Eastern representa-tives have not yet been divulged, and some of Chonin's frankness would elucidate the situation wonderfully. The full measure of the villainy may never be discovered, but CRONIN'S \$3,000 is sufficient to show the nature of it. We shall be glad if it is no worse, and if no worse it is still enough to show that TILDEN has tried to purchase the office of Chief Magistrate.

The bottom facts, the actual merits of the ase, are not to be lost sight of in the furious attack made vesterday by the Ring in the County Board upon Commissioners Firz-GERALD and AYARS because of their efforts to stem the tide of reckless and corrupt extravagance which threatens to swamp the County Treasury. Not McCapprey's bluster nor Holden's threats of resignation can divert public attention from the manner in which the taxpayers are plundered by the Ring, nor conceal the fact that the injury to the county's credit is inflicted by the very men who have underaken to crack the bulldozer's whip over the heads of the two members of the Finance Committee who have dared to do their duty in attempting to bring about some system and responsibility in the dispursement of the county's funds. Their fight is in a good cause, and if it results in nothing more than in bringing into prominence the rascality of the Ring it will not have been fought in

The House Democrats have been suddenly brought to a realizing sense of the fact that the question of the indiscriminate seizure of private telegraph dispatches is one which cannot be settled as easily as they had supposed, and they have therefore decided to give the subject a more careful conside than they had considered necessary. In the argument of Mr. Ashron, counsel for BARNES, the New Orleans telegraph manager, submitted to the House yesterday, the important point was presented, among others, that the law of Louisiana imposes a penalty for disclosing the contents of telegraph dis patches in the manner required by the House Committee, and that since Congress has no power, much less the House alo to guarantee immunity for the violation of penal statute of a State, it cannot punish a witness for refusing to obey commands which render him liable under the law of the State in which he resides. This unexpected introduction of the question of State Sovereignty had the effect of checking the sadlong heets of the House Der the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee for thorough and careful consid-

The effort which is to be made before the Legislature to secure the establishment in Cook County of a branch State school for deaf and dumb children is worthy of respectful consideration. The number of these un fortunates in Cook County is stated to be be tween 250 and 300, only a part of whom can be accommodated at the Jacksonville institution which is already over crowded. The County Board has it its power to promote this scheme by offering a part of the Normal School accommodations for the benefit of the deaf mutes We have long been of the opinion that this property at Englewood might be much better devoted to this or some similar charity than to the maintenance of a Normal Scho independent of the State institution; but, in any event, there can be no disputing the fact that the boarding-house recently erected and never occupied or used in connection with the Normal School may be better employed to accommodate the deaf mutes than to remain idle. With this concession on the part of the county authorities, it is likely that the Legislature would consent to make an appropriation for the support of a branch school and home which would thus be procured rent-free.

From Gov. Beveringe's message we gather the following details of the condition of the Bonded debt, Dec. 1, 1874. Paid up to December, 1876.

Of this debt, \$35,000 is payable after 1876. \$1,163,164 after 1877, and the remainder fter 1879 : \$22,000 are due on bonds due but not presented. There has been no tax levied for several years to pay either interest or principal, the money for that purpose being obtained from the Illinois Central Rail coad fund. The \$35,000 falling due Jan. 1 1876, has been paid. The payment falling due a year hence is payable at the pleasure of the State. The balance of the railroad fund on hand, \$424,246, and the sum to be received during the year, will not be quit ufficient to pay current interest on the debt and meet the bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1878. But so much of that fund as will be available can then be applied, and further payments can be made as the fund is received. No tax for interest or principal will be necessary. The State, therefore, is practically free of debt, as it has been for ome years. The Governor estimates that the revenue for State purposes for 1877 and 1878 will be \$1,500,000 each year. This does not include the \$1,000,000 annually levied for school purposes.

There is a conflict of testimony before the Coroner's jury now investigating the Ash-tabula calamity which ought to be settled to put water on the fire, and that no objec-tion was made, to his knowledge, to the use to pass into legal effect. And thus the

of the appliances at the depot for putting out Kwarr, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Ashtabula, testified: "He had a perfect right tosthrow water, notwithstanding what Mr. Strone said. Simply thought that if they didn't want the water thrown he didn't want to throw any. Heard screams and groans from the wreck, and knew he had the right and authority to throw water, but had no reason for not throwing, except that Mr. STRONG told him not to. His excitement was very great, but knew what he ought to do. Should have thrown water if ought to do. Should have thrown water if he had not been prevented by the statement of Mr. Streen." Notwithstanding the conflict between these two witnesses, there are two facts very apparent: first, that the Engineer, in pursuance of his duty, should have used the water without consulting any one, as he was supreme in command; second, even if the Station Agent is correct in his statement that he did not forbid the water he that he did not forbid the use of water, he was culpably negligent in not ordering it used. Neither of the men are fit for their positions. The Engineer acknowledges himself as such by his own testimony. If his testimony be true so far as it concerns the Station Agent, the action of the latter was diabolical, and apparently sustains the charge made in some quarters that there was design to cover up the real extent of the calamity. But whether it be true or not, the Station Agent is unfitted for his place. Had the water been used, although no lives might have been saved, it would undoubtedly have preserved some of the bodies so that they could have been recognized.

The dispute about the Louisiana vote for President may be stated thus. The Republicans insist that Haves received a majority of all the legal votes legally cast, and the Democrats affirm that TILDEN received a majority of all the votes cast. This claim is not denied; but when conceded, it does not give the Electoral vote of the State to TIL-DEN, unless the said votes contained a majority of the legal votes legally cast. The laws of Louisiana make the Returning Board the judges of the legality of the votes cast, and their opinion is a finality. The courts of that State are not authorized by the laws of Louisiana to revise or reverse the returns as made up and certified law is wise or otherwise, it is the law of the "Sovereign State" of Louisiana. In accordance with the provisions and directions of said law, the Returning Board has canvassed all the election returns of the State. and taken the testimony of several thousand witnesses in regard to the conduct of the election and the question of intimidation and violence in a number of parishes. The conclusion of the whole matter was, that a majority of the lawful votes, according to the laws of Louisiana, were cast for the HAYES and WHERLER Electors, and they so certified; and the said Electors met and organized in strict accordance with the law of Congress, and cast their votes for HAYES and WHEELER, and a certificate of said votes duly authent under the seal of the State has been placed n the hands of the President of the Ser It is difficult to see how the Democratic ma jority of the House of Representatives is going to throw out those returns, and substitute the irregular and unauthorized countercertificates sent to Washington by the Democratic Central Committee of Louisiana purporting to be Electoral votes for TILDEN. uestion if there be many Democrats who re willing to go to war to force in bogus re turns which have not even the color or pretext of legality.

CONGRESS AND THE COUNT. The perversely-stupid person in the Times office who has resolved that the election of President shall be determined solely by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has taken a new tack by the extremely wide range they cover. They which he vainly hopes to reach this unreasonable and impossible point. After having written untold columns of silly twaddle only relieved by the usual admixture blackguardism, to demonstrate that the two Houses may commingle, and in that shape legislatively determine the result of the Presidential vote, he has now abandoned that position. He seems to have been recalled to such sense as he possesses by the series of questions addressed to him, and which he does not undertake to answer, ask ing who would preside over his fusion Congress," who would act as clerk, who would make the record, what rules would govern, how a motion could be put, how he votes would be taken, whether by States, districts, or individu in the absence of all law, rule, o regulation authorizing and directing any thing like a commingled session. It seems to have suddenly dawned upon this stupid fellow that such a jumble of Senators and Representatives would be nothing but a town-meeting after all though he still makes a pretense of denying it), and that Congress to give any of its acts the force of law, n proceed by the separate and independent de liberation of the two Houses as prescribed by the Constitution. He now conceives that this separate deliberation and decision may take place in the same chamber and at th same time. Perhaps so; there is no law against it, though it would be a most unnatural and inconvenient mode of procedure With two presiding officers, two sets of clerks, two sets of rules, two sets of motions, two sets of debates, etc., going on in one crowded room, the scene would be rathe ludicrous, very perplexing, and altogether unnecessary. But it is something that suffi-cient light has penetrated the asinine ob-

tuseness of this person to convince him that nators and Representatives cannot be jumbled up promiscuously, and then called a Congress and act as such.

Having conceded this much, the *Times*man now develops a little bit of knavish
ingenuity in the effort to make this legislative necessity serve his designs. He now assumes that "Congress" must do the counting (which is begging the question, because that is precisely the point in di pute), and proceeds to elucidate his theory of the way it shall be done as follows: of the way it shall be done as follows:

In the exercise of this office Congress can only proceed legislatively.—that is, each branch must decide upon every proposition for itself, and every proposition must receive the assent of both branches in order to receive the stamp and character of legality. Every proposition is, in the legislative nature, affirmative. The question is: Were the Electors lawfully appointed? Or it is: Shall the votes from Oregon, or from Louislana (as the order may be), be counted? Or it is: Is the greatest number of votes equal to a majority of all the Electors appointed? Or it is: Is the person who received the greatest number of votes a native-born citizen—or, Is he 35 years of age!—or, Has he resided fourteen years within the United States? And finally, the question is: Shall this person be declared and ordained, by effect of law, President of the United States? Each of these questions (and others that may arise) must be decided legis-legisted; the decision must have the effect of law, of the United States? Each of these question (and others that may arise) must be decided legislotisely; the decision must have the effect of law, which Congress can only give by the concurrence of both Houses. If upon any question either

dainment of a President by Congress fails, wher This is simply an effort to revive the twe ty-second joint rule without a previo

honest to admit is, that the counting of the

vote is necessarily ministerial, and the legis-lative authority of Congress in the matter is

confined to the manner in which the couring shall be done. Thus Congress might,

the two Houses could agree upon it, reviv

either House to reject the vote of any State

out so long as the two Houses fail to agre

upon any such statute or rule, certainly one House cannot by its own motion assume the

powers such a statute would give it. This

the twenty-second joint rule

greement by the two Houses of Co The distinction which the writer is either too much of a blockhead to understand or too dis

powers such a statute would give it. This would be to make the provisions of this anti-republican joint rule a constitutional privilege,—which it certainly is not, because the indeterminate. It simply requires that the votes shall be opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, and then enjoins that the votes shall be counted. The legislative power Congress is confined to determin sual form of legislative enacts by the separate and concurrent action of the ing shall be done. Congress could undoubt edly by agreement confer this power upon the President of the Senate, upon the Speak er of the House, upon a committee cho from the two Houses, or upon any person of persons they choose. This power is inciden o the general power of enacting laws t carry out the directions of the Constitution,-the only direction in this case, after the vote have been opened by the President of the Senate, being that they shall be count-ed. The United States statute quoted merely directs that, when the votes are opened, they shall be counted and declared agreeable to the Constitution. But how ascertained and declared? That the question. It is for Congress to determine. It may determine to do so itself in the manner described by the Times man, but it would require a majority of persons in both Houses equally idiotic with himself to bring it about. But if Congress fails to nder what rule the votes shall be counted before the 14th of February, when they ar required to meet to witness the opening of the returns, then the counting cannot ceed except upon the strong implication tha the officer who opens the votes is the person to count them. And, if the President the Senate does not count them, they will lie there uncounted, awaiting some action of Congress; and, if uncounted when the 4th of March around, there will be a vacancy in the offices of President and Vice-Pres dent, to be filled by a special election according to law. If the Times can induce Congress to readopt the twenty-second joint rule, or enact any law, or agree upon any regulation permitting either House to ex-clude a prima facie Electoral vote, we shall have to abide by it, though its unfairness and wrongfulness are patent. But it is su preme folly to contend that the terms of the rule are vested in either House by constitutional right, when the Constitution merely leaves it to Congress, i. e., both Houses, to adopt some rule for counting the vote. OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

We print this morning our usual compre hensive and interesting variety of communi cations from the women of the Northwest touching matters of interest in the Home Department, notwithstanding the ill-nature and ill-mannered assaults of the Fifth-avenue concern. Those who have read these comnot only embrace every kind of cookery, bu every subject which the heads of households desire to discuss, -such as the adorning and eautifying of homes, the care and raising of properly, how to doctor them when sick, what they shall read, and how they may spend their time profitably. Any one who ssumes to sneer at or underrate the value of these discussions does not know what he is talking about. The prime object of every reserve his health. How to accomplish this

in the best and cheapest manner is the great object that the world is striving for and talk ing about. It is the universal be-all and endall in the thoughts of mankind. It is not difficult to account for the vitriolic and sardonic conduct of the editor of the Fifth-avenue concern in his recent comments upon these discussions. He is ous. His liver does not work right. His bile has overflown its proper channels. He is dyspeptic. He has been eating overdone steak or underdone pie. He has not paid proper attention to the very regulations contained in these communications, upon which he empties the vials of his splite and vulgar abuse. The best thing that he can do is to read these letters carefully and follow their suggestions, thereby improving his digestion and invigorating his constitution and general health. He will then no longer look upon mankind with jaundiced eyes, and open his mouth only to utter scurrility and defama tion. A great deal of the meanness of man-kind is occasioned by indigestion. When the liver of the Fifth-avenue concern is ou of order, its food cannot digest, its blood stagnates and grows heavy, its head aches, its back aches, its legs grow unsteady, and the physical demoralization acts upon its mental de-partment. It inevitably becomes mean, abusive, and scurrilous. In printing thes communications from week to week, we have had one prominent object in view. We have hoped that the editor of that concern would read them, heed their suggestions, and thus improve his digestion, and become a wiser and a better man. That he is reading them, from Alpha to Omega, is shown by the amount of space he devotes to the abuse of them; but that he does not follow their advice is shown by the fact that he does not yet evince any signs of moral or mental improvement. His constant effusion of weak and silly wit shows that, while he may read them and fill his mind with the recipes, he has not yet commenced to fill his body with them. We present him this morning with another dose of them, and for his edifi-

cation may announce that we have several hundred more on file waiting their

turn, which we shall print from time to time

in the hope that he may be constrained to see their importance and realize their value. Being a tough subject, it may take them a

long time to work; but if he will patiently

Home Department of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

It is a notorious fact that hotels and

consines have made the reputations of nations. Switzerland is one of the most charming countries in the world, but its lovely lakes and majestic mountains would lose half their attractions if Switzerland were a country of bad hotels, and were not such excellent attention paid to the bodily wants of travelers. The reputation of cities is made by their hostelries. Men are attracted to them, and remain in them as long as possible when they can live well in them. On the other hand, they hasten away from them when cooking is bad and lodging uncomfortable. The fine cookery of Paris has made it that afflicts Americans grow out of the fact that the great newspapers have not made enough of the Home Department, and have that the great newspapers have not made enough of the Home Department, and have not given the public the views and experiences of experts in matters that pertain to eating and health. The Cancaco Tarsuxa proposes to remedy this defect so far as it can, and to make its Home Department a general conference and inquiry meeting of the ladies, where they may meet and deof the ladies, where they may meet and de-vise ways and means for improving the food and living of the American people. So long as the ladies are interested in it, we shall continue it. When their interest ceases, then we shall discontinue it. Meanwhile, we hope that the scurrility of the Fifth-avenue concern will not deter them from this inter-esting work. So long as the women of the West are disposed to contribute to it, they will find a warm welcome. They must expect for a time that their suggestions will receive abuse; but, from the very eagerness with which the editor of that concern is already reading them, they have room for hope that even he may be improved by them in due course of time, and appear some fin

norning a renovated, regenerated, happy SHALL THERE BE A NEW ELECTION ! Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, the recognize spokesman of Mr. TELDEN, is reported election as a compromise than to risk the horrors of a civil war by proceeding contrary to or outside of the forms of law. While, in one sense, this may be commended as a vast improvement upon the usual Democratic utterances, and while we hope that he will adhere to it, it may be taken as evidence that the Democratic politicians are not so confident of their strength as they have professed outcome, if Congress shall fail to agree upo some method for counting the votes. 4th of March comes without completing the election by a count of the votes, the vacancy in the two offices of President and Vice-Presi will require a new election the following November, the President of the Senate acting as President of the United States in the meantime. It has been suggested that Gov. Hayes might be elected President of the Senate,—nothing but precedent requiring the Senate to chose one of its own number to that position,—and that this would give Gov. Haves an opportunity to show the country what his policy would be if he were chosen again in November. As to this, we conceive that precedent is as strong as law in this case, and the Senate will probably feel bound to elect one of its own number as presiding officer; but, of course, Gov. Harrs would not accept the place in any event. It would not be possible for him to give the country a fair idea of either his ability or intentions as mere Acting President during a political campaign in which he himself would be a candidate. This may be dis missed as out of the question. But why should a general election be looked forward to as a compromise, when it is now an undis-puted fact that Harms has carried twenty States and TILDEN seventeen, and there is only one State which is the bone of contention between the two parties? Why will not It is possible under the law, if Congress will agree to it. In that State the Der Republicans claim a majority of the lawfu votes lawfully cast. This is the whole issue, and, as it cannot be settled satisfactorily on the recent vote, the simplest and most natura that State. Will Mr. HEWITT and his party agree to a proposition of that kind?

THE REVENUE LAW. Gov. BEVERIDGE in his message calls the attention of the Legislature to the defects in the Revenue law of the State. To these defects are due the difficulties in the way of collecting the revenue, by which large portions of it are lost, and the extravagant cost of collection. The imperfections in our present system as practically carried out strike at the whole principle on which that strike at the whole property is system rests. Thus, all taxable property is not listed; second, its true cash val ascertained, and a different standard is erected in every township; and third, the taxes levied are not collected. In this way the constitutional provision that "Every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property," is utterly defeated. An injustice in the primary valuation is continued and aggravated up to the highest authority. The Governor suggests several remedies:

1. That the law should be made to enforce the payment of taxes, and preventing evasions and delays; a penalty in the shape of a monthly percentage should be added to all taxes; and the Courts should be empower ered to determine the just and proper tax to be paid, and to enforce the paymen thereof by judgment. 2. He advises that the assessment of real estate, railroad prop-erty, and capital stock should be biennial. 3. The labor and cost of collecting should be reduced, and by proper regulation the number of copies of the tax-list should be reduced to two,—the Assessor's and Collector's books. The publication of a brief general notice of the application for jud These recommendations are ex-

their way; but they may be made more extensive. Taxes for the support of the Gov-ernment are a debt due from the property to the Government, and should be a lien ernment are a debt due from the property to the Government, and should be a lien spon that property until discharged by pay-ment. From the bour in which the amount of this debt due by each specific piece of property is ascertained, and made of record, it should stand as a permanent lien, only re-movable by payment, and bearing, after a reasonable time, an accruing penalty for non-payment. The Courts should have the authority to enforce this payment by judicial process, and should not have authority to exempt from taxation any property became of any error or mistake in year on which all property should become chargeable for the taxes that may be levied in that year, and no transfer of such property should be permitted to become of a

that all prior taxes thereon have been real estate every six years; and this i unchanged, except by such improve which may be made, which are report nually by the local Assessors. This assessment is made by special Assessors appointed for that purpose, whose valuations are all made according to the same standard. The result is great economy uniform valuation, no litigation, and the furnitude of the same standard. collection of the revenue. Our Leg might well adopt a similar provisi anight well adopt a similar provision, be-cause the assessment in this State has become a broad burlesque upon intelligence, justice, and uniformity, and the meeting of the State Board of Equalization is dreaded as a threat-ened calamity. With a thorough general valuation every five or six years, conducted by the same Board of officers, the inequali-ties and injustice of the present system of assessments would be prevented, and tax-fighting be shorn of its strength.

THE RECORDER'S FIGHT. Maj. Brockway, the Recorder, is making just that kind of a gallant fight against the greedy cormorants of the County Ring that might be expected of an old soldier, and in his communication of the 4th inst. to the Board takes a position which is tantamount to the announcement that he will fight it out to the announcement that he will fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. In his contest with the Ring, and his determina-tion that they shall not force their appointees upon him, especially in cases where they impose additional and useless expense upon the county, he will have the sympathy of all the honest, respectable, and law-abiding taxpayers. The action of the Ring is as and acious and inpudent as it is illegal. taxpayers. The action of the Ring is as andacious and impudent as it is illegal. It is simply an attempt to seize upon all the appointments belonging to the officials of Cook County and parcel them out as plunder. These unconscionable robbers and grabbes, not content with appropriating all the jobs and contracts, have also extended their operations by making a Ring within a Ring to interfere with the county officials in violation of the laws and the Constitution. The Legislators about at once give its attention to lature should at once give its atte this matter, and among its earliest legislatio should be the passage of a bill to amend the method of electing the Board so that it can be purified of these leeches who are fastening themselves upon the County Treasury with such hungry avidity. A bill authorizing the election of the whole fifteen on one gen the election of the whole fifteen on one general ticket would clean out the whole nest of robbers. Under the present method of election, however,—one-third at a time,—there is no hope of making the hungry pack let go their hold upon the Treasury. The taxpayers of Cook County will none the less congratulate Maj. BROCKWAY upon his single-handed fight with the County Devillah, and will warmly walcome any action of the Legis will warmly welcome any action of the Legis-lature that will come to his relief.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS PARDONS. The Governor in his message acknowledge that in the exercise of the pardoning power he has made many mistakes, both in grant-ing pardons and in not granting them. On the whole, however, he claims that the Governor of the State stands in the relation of and must be governed by the feelings of a parent. Admitting this to be true, the Gov-ernor should not forget that he stands in the same relation to the three millions of other people in the State who are not in the State's Prison, and whose only protection for their lives, persons, and property is in the execution of the laws and the punish ment of those who commit crime. In the selection of criminals for the parental clem-ency of the Executive, it does not follow that murderers, burglars, garroters, and victators of women are of the class of criminals to turn loose upon society; and when the Gov-ernor speaks of his parental feelings being moved in behalf of these as against the cruelties and severities of the law and the exacting demands of society, he expresses a maudlin sentiment hardly becoming the

Executive of the State.

We are inclined to believe that his recom mendation, that in the trial of criminals the mencation, that in the trial of criminals the courts shall instruct juries orally, and that the courts shall fix penalties in case of conviction, would be an improvement upon the present system. It certainly would produce some degree of uniformity in the apportionment of penalties for the different classes of orimes. No two juries will fix the same penalty to the same crime. The Legislature penalty to the same crime. The Legislature is moreover responsible for some of the abuses of the pardoning power. One of the evils is the comparative secrecy which precedes the pardon. If notice of applications for pardon were required, the Governor would not be so liable to be imposed upon, and, in ease the notice evoked no protest, he would have much of the moral responsibility removed. The recent case of the pardon of PERI, who was convicted on two charges of murder, and sentenced on one to be hanged and the other to be imprisoned for life, is one in point. If the Governor in that case was deceived or im-Imprisoned for life, is one in point. If the Governor in that case was deceived or imposed upon, a previous public notice that such a pardon was about to be granted would have enabled the exposure of the fraud, and prevented the excape of a criminal guilty of such a double and bloody crime.

It is extremely difficult for the courts and the officers of the law to convict criminals, and when much convictions do take place it is the officers of the law to convict criminals, and when such convictions do take place it is trifling with public safety to thus arbitrarily interfere to let the guilty free. That portion of society outside the State Prison has a claim to the vigilant protection of the Executive as well as those who stand convicted of

ualified man in the House for lithough so young, he had had nee as Speaker of the Legislate

the existence of a Polar Sea, but has arrive the very sensible conclusion that it is oper closed alternately, according to the varvir tensity of the winter cold in that region, considers it as highly probable that variation season temperature occur there as they do in the temperate zones. Taking this is the basts of his reasonings, he argues that it North Pole is to be reached at all, it can or accomplished through persistent effort—as spasmodic method hitherto pursued. He cates the establishment of a temporary of at some point within the eighty-first parallatitude, and near the shore of Lady Fr. Bay, to be visited and revictualed when nearly. From this, as a base of operations, coing parties could be sent out in farm weather to establish successive posts, ewhich should be held till one beyond it we tablished, and the exploration of the Pole

ical science. The course or the winds progress of waves of greater or less ture over vast tracts of the earth's un now being watched and recorded by tific men of all civilized nations. The tion of the atmospheric movements the tropics with those of the tempes the air tidal motions of the polar gions is as yet only a subject of n soning founded on what are little better than intelligent guesses as to far. The establishment of a meteorological stain within that terra incognito, the observations which could be compared with those daily take at other stations all over the inhabited part the globe, may reasonably be expected to wis ly extend our acquaintance with the operation of meteorological laws, and our knowledge the laws themselves. The discovery of an aquare miles of land or water, in addition those already known, is of little consequence compared with the extension of our knowledge to which such discovery might lead. It worth while to make the attempt, as even if failure would result in this good—the abando ment of attempts in the future to reach it North Pole.

The City Council has finally sold two us pied lots after five years' considerati peated advertising and reports of co The first is the old "Long John" en The first is the old "Long John" engine |
LaSalle street, south of the Board of building, which has a frontage of forty-four and a depth of eighty-five feet, sold for co GEORGE WAYSON at \$1,000 per front is \$44,000 for the lot. The other is the \$44,000 for the lot. The other is the little twenty-two foot lot, corner of Franklin and Washington streets, near the tunnel, sold to Louis Haas for \$5,500, or \$250 per foot. The depth of the lot, we believe, is less than fifty feet, which accounts for the small price. The Council was offered in 1872, the year after the fre, \$66,000, or \$1,500 per foot, for the "Long John" lot, but refused to take it, and demanded \$1,500 per foot. The then Mayor and Comptroller told the members of the Council that they would not soon again be offered \$1,500 per foot, and they had better accept the money, but the refusal was peremptory. We believe that \$8,000 was bid for the Franklin and Washington street lot in 1873-8, but it was deerty. Those two lots are now sold for ess than was then offered for them; as less than was then offered for them; and, withstanding the reduced amount received, better to let them go for what was received a to continue holding them in idleness, les taxes thereon and paying interest on borror money to keep them. For five years the Council has done this red continued. real estate for which the city has no use. true policy is to get rid of all such idle pro at the best price offered, even if it is low, get it on the tax-list.

A very interesting point of law was decided by the British Courts a few weeks ago. It was one that affects the willingness of every hossis man to give evidence in a court of justice. The London Speciator thus states the point:

Mr. Nerhunchipe, the expert in handwritings had affirmed in a partieniar probate case that believed a given signature to be a forgery, and has apparently repeated his conviction even when confronted with other evidence proving conclusivity to the mind of the Judge of the Probate Court that he had made a blunder. For this over-confidence in his particular test Sir James Hannan rebuised.

Among the deaths of prominent personal which have occurred since our yearly need logical list was printed are those of John Shormaren, for fifteen years a prominent I publican politician of New York City; Pr Korchly, one of the most eminent of the Gran philologists, who died at Trieste; India Plones, a very brilliant woman, who was twife of Don Antonio Diffliant woman, who was twife of Don Antonio Diffliant woman, who was true and the contraction of the state of the marriage; Coust Parolini, President of Italian Senate; Phinness L. Tract, of Estate N. Y., one of the oldest citizens of Western N. York, and an ex-member of Congress; Str Tri Salt, of Saltaire, England, a very promise woolen manufacturer; Joseph Green, of Weester, Mass., one of the oldest boat-manufaturers in the United States, having commence business in 1813; Sir Bhyar Edmunds, form ess in 1818; Sir BRYAN En hief Justice of Jamaica;

Commodore VANDERBH less and almost heirless, great dry-goods millionair children, two sons and c thirty-two grand and sediren, or about fifty direct dren, or about arry direct the recipients of his vast have given each a million, his widow more than any possesses, unless it may be ART, who received the bu

Mr. Evaris gave a recept clasmate. Chief-Justice W. The New York World reft beautiful nuisance." Here Ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown tice of law at St. Louis, aftycars from the courts.

The famous Sicilian bright for a more increative employ Mr. Murat Halstead, man prised to learn, has a large. His seventh son and tent does ago.

in the movement.

The Rev. Mrs. Hansford is not in hell, the Rev. Dring. We sincerely wish to somewhere around to write troversy from its point of v. The Boston Advertiser Graves, who lost a hands Chicago fire, and has store clerk. England.

It is thought that \$125.0 in this country for the statue of Liberty, to be proceed by Club of New Yor miles of twenty so take receive subscriptions from The misfortunes of J. Constor of Christ in New Y

sonator of Christ in New 1 from his winning a prise in he had been a sober and in-his supposed good luck to freely in drink, and, when The experience of your that there is no use in ben can be the best in the we no assurance that a best may not beat you, and be tin the operation because tend to meet him on equal. The son of John Morriday is described as "a y habits, a little inclined it an ambition to excel in if all the frank and manly qualities which all who knamd with a refinement of mind which the father did his father's pride and joy mind which the father dis his father's pride and joy-political ambition of that f. The good and right-hone are relieved on hearing this be made out of Thames in The greace floating on the been utilized for some many the sused a special investigationade, holds itself respons

some of his opponents too!" The distinction cocoa was finely drawn, b how much it appravated Assembly the helnousper nal offense. The name of Old Probabili to Young Indications, the which naturally has an a than of enterprise, scods efforts. The "indication" that there would be slight

most blockading the stre young fellow seems to b his predecessor, —as if lyl not considered venturesor Saturday, noticing that the fifty-three issues east year very extraordinary, and e very extraordinary, and extended than once in a quarter of fact, however, there have ordinary years besides that contained fifty-three Satudays of the year fall on the and that day of the week, recur fifty-three times derived in 1874. Ligat. Spens in 1874, Lieut. Spence having denounced his Co latter and refused to prof from the slanders circula post where they were all tion is now made to Cong tained, for the reinstates The argument on his be be portance of maintaining must also be admitted strong and very unusual. ecting the honor of his water as that of observing

It may be a means of and realons diariets, wh record of their interesting of the new year, to know son succeeded in maintain ave years. The diary mayor rve years. The diary may ring on youthful spirits to cording, but the amount the manufacture of indidescription is appalling value of records of mon be estimated, except by j fluence upon the minds o and nay of general ignors mon receptacle than in the remain unpublished.

A Vimita Circulator. A Virginia City newspa a joke even over the poli story, which does not in a press of truth: "This sandy-complexioned man tote reporter in the street, way, and asked him to gi remaining thirty-six part way, and asked him to gi
remaining thirty-six pari
reporter paused a momen
and then sent six shots
without a struggle, and u
soon at 3 o'clock. He w emplary citizen, and alwiman. His wife and nine during the winter by som ties. Small subscription received at this office."

Pecelved at this office."

Palmer House- G. W.
Carr, London: A. B. Tri
som, Omaha: Gen. E. J.
Stewart, 8t. Louis: W. T.
Stewart, 8t. Louis: W. T.
E. M. Field, New York:
Galesburg: the Hon.
J. A. Kimberiey, W.
Kew York: the H.
Texas... Grand Pacific.
J. H. Ford, Detroit; Jan
ginia: G. A. Wells. Troy
Pattaburg: Dr. A. M. Kin
E. Fuiler, Madison; J.
Assh, New York: F. W.
Francis, Indianapolis...
H. H. rancis, Indianapolis.

I. Hanley, New York: A
Thomas Isakewell, Fittab
derson, Toisdo; P. G.
Louis; the Hon. G. W.
Gray, Zanesville, O.; W.
Oodge, Rieston; Cel. 3
sots; A. D. Faserts, St.
Seranton, Pa. A. W. pearance in that body caker. The compliment for he was perhaps the beat he House for the position, c, he had had much experif the Legislature, and was in parliamentary law.

moidly giving way before common sense and public utility. Now that the New York Chamber of Commerce has taken the action above reported, it seems to us that the Chicago Board of Trade ought to second the motion; and a resolution should be offered in the Legislature unging our delegation in Congress to press the giver bill into a law.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois Legislature at Springfield.

said to the THE TRIBUNE correspondent that he saw, in the first place, that there was a desire to rush the caucus. He was satisfied a Republican satisfactory to the party-goold be elected. He did not think Logan could be elected in the present attifude of affairs. He had no hostility to Logan, and was not making a personal fight against him, but he believed a Republican could be found who could be elected. When it came to casting the vote he, (Riddle) intended in abould be such that no Republican in Illinois should be such that no Republican in Illinois should be such that no Republican in Illinois should be such that no Republican to the would be such that no Republican in Illinois should be such that

control which should recomberding that the institations in the immediate neighborhood of this city
should be placed in charge of the State officers, but
it has been suggested that sich a control uight introduce party politics int their manacument,
which I would record as an intolerable vice. By
some charge accondition into the manacument,
which I would record as an intolerable vice. By
some charge accondition in the placed upon the
Governor and State officers. They are State institutions, supported directly from the State Treasury,
and should be under State othero. Perhaps it will
be sufficient to place them stater one Board, to be
the Senate, forbidding any parism organization of
the Senate, forbidding any parism organization
the Hospital for the Insast, but not in the other
the state of the state of the state of the Senate
ments should not be mingde with the public expenditures. Like other public officers, the Superintendents and assistants to make the provider their
homes and expenses cutifully separate from and
outsides the public expenditures. That would result
in a large would also allowalarge increase of the
anumber of children to be educated, by converting
the apartments used for family purposes into rooms
for the inmates. It cannot be necessary that it
shall cost \$30,000 more to the care of and educate
230 children in the Statistics for the Deaf and
Cothing, than to clothe, educate, and take care of
230 children in the Statistics for the Deaf and
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230 children in the Statistics for the Deaf and
Cothing, than to clothe, educate, and take care of
230 children in the Statistics have been assistance of the prison amouned to State, 712, 85, no
part of which was presented to the prison and continues the part of the
Cothing and appropriations.

The average

defeat Hitchcock as his own successor mights require too much space; but, as the man said about the dog-fight, it would make mighty interestin' readin'. The first blood was drawn of

The second of th

Letter from Judge West, of Ohio, to Attorney-General Taft.

Congress Has No Constitutional Power to Interfere with or Control the Count.

The Duty of Making the Count Is Primarily Lodged with the President of the Senate.

But the Supreme Judiciary Can Inquire into and Decide upon Electoral Questions,

And Has Unquestionable and Ample Jurisdiction for the Emergency Sow Existing.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The following letter from Judge West to Attorney-Ing letter from Judge west to Attorney-General Taft, containing an opinion on the Electoral question, will be read with interest, as Judge West is considered one of the most eminent of American jurists, and has given the subject acareful and exhaustive study: BRILEFONTAINE, O., Dec. 19, 1876.—The Hon.

Alphonso Taft, Attorney-General—Mr DEAR SIR:
Our pleasant relations during a brief sojourn in
your city, and a profound sense of your devotion
to constitutional rights, furnish my apology for

What powers may be exercised, and by who in opening and counting the Electoral vote for President and Vice-President, and when the dent, are matters just now attracting much at-tention. I propose to consider these as original questions in the light of the Constitution alone, thout reference to the precedents or practice

of former years.

The National Government is one of exclusively delegated powers. Its several Departments and officers, in the administration of their ordinary. nary civil functions, can only exercise such as are conferred either by clearly expressed or as are conferred either by clearly expressed or necessarily implied delegation. Applying this touchstone of interpretation, all doubts and differences ought to vanish and disappear. Allow me to recall your attention to the pro-

Allow me to recall your attention to the provisions of the Constitution bearing on this subject, which are as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole manner of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

sentative, or person holding an oftee of trust or prost under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The licetors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inshabitant of the same State with themselves, and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the voice shall then be counted. This person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal funisher of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote.

Very grave differences, arising out of recent and existing confuncations, have made these provisions the subject of much controversy. On the one hand it is contended that the power to

ne one hand it is contended that the power to entrol the count and declare the result of the Congress; that upon objection to the vote of Congress; that upon objection to the vote of any State, or of any Elector thereof, by either House, it shall be rejected; that the candidate receiving a majority of the unrejected vote shall be the President; and that if no candidate receives such majority, the choice of President shall devolve upon the House of Representatives. On the other hand, it is insisted that the President of the Senate is vested with exclusive power over the subject, in the exercise of which his duties are purely minisreturns, counting the votes, aggregating the numbers received by each candidate,

the numbers received by each candidate, and declaring the result as found from a clerical inspection of the lists. Of this latter opinion, modified by the limitations which will nereafter be suggested. I am.

I do not doubt the legislative power of the nation to inquire and determine whether the constitutional relations of a State to the Government be such as entitle it to the representative rights of a State in the Union. But this is not the question here presented. The extent of legislative power, which in its exercise includes the Executive sanction and approval, is not put in issue. The question made is, whether power has been vested in the two Houses of ongress, or either of them, by the provisions

Congress, or either of them, by the provisions of the Constitution above cited, to control the counting, or exclude the Electoral votes of a State whose aormal and constitutional rights in and relations to the Union are recognized.

In discussing the difficulties presented, the following will be assumed as established and incontrovariable truths:

1. No power not delegated by the Constitution, either expressly or by necessary implication, can be exercised by any officer, branch, or department of the Government in the administration of its civil functions. Hence no power not so delegated can be exercised by the two Houses of Congress, or either of them, or any officer thereof, in counting and declaring the world of the Electoral Colleges.

2. No power to control the counting or to announce the result of the Electoral vote is vested in the two figures of Congress, or either of them, or any officer thereof, by any section, provision, or chuse of the Constitution except the above, which declares that "The President of the Senate shall, if the presence of the Sanate and House of Representatives open the certificates, and the vote shall be counted." Hence, unless such power he delegated to the two Houses, or to one of them by this clause, it is not delegated to, and consequently cannot be exercised by, either of them.

It is plainly apparent that this clause does not

power be delegated to the two Houses, or to one of them by this clause, it is not delegated to, and consequently cannot be exercised by, either of them.

It is pisinly apparent that this clause does not in express terms delegate such power to either House separately, or to both jointly. This truth is incapable of controversy. Is it, then, delegated by any necessary or even cossible implications.

Art. I., Sec. 5, of the Constitution, in express terms declares that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." Although this was a power which might well have been left to furnitudin from the mage of legislative bodies, yet the framers of the instrument were unwilling to vest so important a jurisdiction otherwise than by express delegation. It is incredible, therefore, that they could have intended to vest in the two Houses, or either of them, by inference or implication only, the extraordinary and annusual power of being the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of Presidential Electors, and as a consequence of the President and Vice-President. Hence, in view of the wise care with which they expressly delegated jurisdiction in the former case, is not their profound silence conclusive that they neither consenuolated nor intended, either expressly of by implication to delegate such jurisdiction to them in the latter?

The conclusion thus suggested by the allence of the Constitution is strengthened by the further consideration that in no section or clause does it require or direct the surrender or delivery of the Electoral returns to the two Houses of Congress, or either of them. Whence it is impossible to suppose the duty was intended, by implication or otherwise, to be devolved on them of counting rotes, the possession of the lists containing which they are neither authorized to acquire or compel.

If these conclusions lacked aught to give them the force of demonstration it is furnished:

I. By the fact that the President of the Senate is the only fu

two Houses, or either of them, is enjoined the duty of opening the certificates. It is therefore impossible that the authors of the Constitution, having thus expressly named the Fresident of the Senate, and delegated to him this power, and enjoined upon him this duty, should have contemplated or intended by mere implication to delegate the power or enjoin the duty of collecting the vote, which should then immediately follows, so any officer or body other than or different from line one already named, and to whom they have extressly given the right to exercise an important part of the power than nected therewith.

whom they have expessaly given the right to exercise an important part of the powers such nected therewith.

The nature of the duty imposed by the command to count the vote precludes any inference or implication that it was intended to be devolved upon any scher than him who is charged with the duty of opening the returns. The injunction is that "The vote shall then be counted." That means the entire vote, not a part of it. No direction is given to count part and reject part. The command is percentary, the duty ministerial. It can be performed as readifying a scurately by one as by many,—by the President of the Senate as by the two Houses of Congress. Hence the absence of any necessity to the contrary, that not upon the two Houses.

duty ministerial. It can be performed as readily and accurately by one as by many,—by the President of the Senate as by the two Houses, of Congress. Hence the absence of any necessity to the contrary, that not upon the two Houses, but upon him who is charged with the receiving and opening of the returns, is devolved the ministerial duty of counting the votes.

But if all this be true, what necessity exists for the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives? Does not the fact that the opening of the returns and the counting of the vote shall be made in their presence raise the conclusive implication of power in them to declare what votes shall be counted and what excluded?

A sufficient and powerful reason exists for their presence other than the exercise of the extraordinary and dangerous power supposed. Although the osening of the returns and the counting of the vote are purely ministerial and clerical functions, yet, in view of the momentous consequences possible to result from error or unfaithfulness in their performance, the presence of the two Houses to witness and attest their accuracy is of the very gravest importance. But it by no means follows from the constitutional command to be present and bear witness to the accurate and faithful performance of his duty by the President of the Senate, that they are thereby clothed with power to restrain or supersecte him in the performance of that duty by requiring him to omit or reject some part of the votes which the Constitution declares shall then be counted. The duty imposed is to count the vote, not to reject li. The presence of the two Houses is to bear witness to and linsure the performance of this firty, not prevent it.

Under the tests first given the logic of this reasoning becomes irresistible. Neither the two Houses, nor either of them, nor any officers thereof, can rightfully exercise any power to, nor declared or duty engined by this clause is to count the vote—not to can was it, counting part and rejecting the residue. If, therefore, the wh

compel the President of the Senate to do or omit when clothed with the same and no other or greater power.

Let me now suggest some of the embarrassments that would result from concoding to the Senate and House of Representatives the functions of a Canvassing Board, with power to count or reject at pleasure:

1. The two Houses are separate, distinct, and independent organizations, coequal in dignity, authority, and sovereignty. Neither can be subordinated to the power are merged in the existence of the other.

2. This investiture with joint power to count or reject implies the right to determine the cause for and the occasion of its exercise. As the Constitution nowhere indicates the causes which shall influence them in the exercise of the power, they must be clothed with uncontrolled discretion to reject for any cause, or noon any pretext they may arbitrarily assume to exist.

What rule shall obtain on the hypothesis that the power is joint, and cannot be made effectual without the concurrence of both Houses? Shall a disagreement in regard to any vote require that it shall be counied, or shall such disagreement that it shall be counied, or shall such disagreement that it were require that it be rejected?

If the former rule obtains, then either House, favoring all the votes cast for a majority candidate, can compel them to be counted, and its favored candidate declared to be elected in defiance of the opposition and protest of the other House.

If the latter rule obtain, then the non-concurrence of either House in the counting of any vote will compel its rejection. It would thus be in the power of either House, by dissenting to a sufficient number of votes cast for the majority candidate, to defent the election of a President by the Colleges whenever political or other motives might prompt the exercise of such discretion.

such discretion.

Again, if either House, by non-concurring in any
vote for any cause or upon any pretext whatever,
could work its rejection, it can be readily con-

could work its rejection, it can be readily conjectured, in case of disagreement or contest between the two Houses, that each might arbitrarily and obstinately refuse to concur with the other in the counting of any vote, and thus work the exclusion of all. Or either might decline to unite with the other, and prevent or defeat a count altogether.

Let us suppose either contingency to arise, would it not altogether.

Let us suppose either contingency to arise, would it not altogether.

Let us suppose either contingency to arise, would it not altogether.

The person having of a President impossible! That instrument declares that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. It is perfectly apparent that a count of the vote is a condition precedent to the choice of a President by the House of Representatives; for if there be no count, it cannot be declared that no person has received a majority of all the votes cast. Or if a count be made in which by arbitrary nonconcurrence all the votes be excluded, soptast no candidate shall be declared

that no person has received a majority of all the votes cast. Or if a count be made in which by arbitrary nonconcurrence all the votes be excluded, sorthat no candidate shall be declared to have neceived any, it would be impossible to indicate the three receiving the highest number of votes, from among whom alone the House is authorized to make choice. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the concession of joint judicial or enawassing powers to this dual sovereignty might work the non-election of a President altogether.

Again, suppose it be assumed that the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives at the opening and counting of the vote by the President of the Senate be essential to the legality and effect of his count, would not the non-attendance or withdrawal of either in like manner work the total defeat of or prevent a constitutional election!

If a count by the President of the Senate could be thus defeated or prevented, it could not be declared that any candidate had received the majority of the votes, nor that there had been a failure to eiect by the Colleges, nor could it be declared who were the three from whom the House might constitutionally choose.

Thus the obstinate and arbitrary non-attendance or withdrawal of either House would, if its presence were essential, work the non-election of a President in any constitutional manner.

whom the House might constitutionally choose. Thus the obstinate and arbitrary non-attendance or withdrawal of either House would, if its presence were essential, work the non-election of a President in any constitutional manner.

Besides this, it might be proper to consider the attitude in which such recusant House would place itself. If its presence at the count be essential to the validity thereof, then it is obligatory; if non-essential, it is discretionary, if the former, then its arbitrary non-attendance or withdrawal would, in view of its resulting consequences, clearly place such recusant House in a revolutionary attitude. If the latter, the validity and effect of the count by the President of the Senate would be assured as well in the willful non-attendance as in the orderly presence of either House. But I need not further pursue these reflections. These and many other disastrous consequences will, from what I have indicated, readily suggest themselves to the thoughtful statesman and Jurist.

The clear conclusion reached from these considerations is, that the power to open and count the Electoral vote is vested where the Constitution plainly indicates, with the Fresident of the Senate; and that in the exercise thereof his functions are purely clerical and ministerial, restricted to the simple duty of computing and aggregating the votes received by each candidate, and declaring the result.

But it may be asked, has no power been detegrated to exclude or reject false, fraudulent, or spurious certificates or votes; or to distinguish and determine between the opposing returns of rival claimanta! Such power has been delegated, but not to the Senate and House of Representatives, or either of them.

Ministerial functions, however simple, cannot be intelligently exercised without information concerning the thing to be done. The power to acquire such information, and hence to determine the votes which shall be counted, are, therefore, necessarily lodged with and must in the first instance be uzer-ised by the mi

The exercise of this cower is in the nature of original purisdiction of exceedingly limited scope. The officer exercising it must have satisfactory information, and therefore prima facie evidence, that the returns, which he is commanded to open and count, are what they purport to be, and what the Constitution requires they should be,—the genuine and homest returns of legally-appointed Electors. Hence, to authorize the counting of what purports to be the Electoral rote of any State, he must have prima facie evidence of the concurrence of the orima facie evidence of the concurrence of the ollowing facts, viz.:

1. That the Legislature of such State has diected the manner in which the Electors shall be repointed.

appointed.

2. That Electors have been appointed in the 2. That Electors have been appointed a manner thus directed.
3. That they have performed the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution.
4. And that the certificates to be opened are the records of their proceedings.
When these things concert, so discretion is left but to count the vote which the certificates contain.

The highest evidence of the state. Of these the officer will take official notice.

The certificate of the State. Of these the officer will take official notice.

The certificate of the State Executive is generally accepted as prima facte evidence of the due appointment of the Electors in the manner directed. Higher and better evidence of this, however, are authenticated copies, under the great scal of the State, of the official record of the appointment, or of the returns thereof on file in the proper department.

Of the third and fourth facts the certificates of the Electors, under their own signatures, is the highest evidence. In fact their own certified fists are all that the Constitution requires shall be directed to the President of the Senate. Beyond and behind the prima facte evidence which these properly authenticated lists and accompanying documents furnish, he cannot go. He cannot judicially inquire into the validity and sufficiency of the appointments, or touching the antecedent facts on which this validity depends. To conceite in him the right to creates see extraordinary power and jurisdiction would surrender the election of the President to the uncontrolled authority and discretion of one man. As the framers of the Constitution wisely withheld them from the Concress,—a purely political body, actuated, it might be, by motives of ambition or partisan passion,—so, for like reasons, hey have withheld them from the Fresident of the Senate, to the Senate in regard to possible faise, frauduleut, or spurious votes that may have been obtunded upon him, and upon which his more ministerial functions only.

But, it is asked, his not suthority and jurisdiction been lodged in some tribunal to judicially inquire concerning the antecedent facts upon which depends the validity of the vote to be considered, and to bustract, control, and therefore the ministerial power is incompetent to pass correcting judgment? If such jurisdiction has been delegated at all, it is not by the classes of the Constitution above consi

The Constitution makes each House the exclusive judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. The purisdiction of the case of Representatives to the qualifications of electors and all antecedent facts affecting the case of Representatives to the qualifications of rights of the majority, and the fairness, honesty, and validity of the election; and in the case of Senators, to the constitution; and the rights of the majority, and the integrity of the means and influence employed to effect their choice; and in the case of both, to the personal qualifications of the incumbents. Jurisdiction of all these questions is expressly excluded from judicial cognitizance, and they are therefore excepted from the general jurisdiction of the judiciary. In all cases of law and equity arising under the commissions, and duties of revisionally and the constitution.

But questions respecting the elections, returns, qualifications, and duties or revisionally election from the general jurisdiction vested by the Constitution in the judiciary?

Beyond the limited ministerial jurisdiction of the President of the Senate, questions be constituted in the judiciary?

Reyond the limited ministerial jurisdiction of the Electors, the honesty of their reportures, the integrity of their appointment, conflicting claims of opposing Colleges, and many others of kindred character, the decision of which invokes the cognizance of a tribunal more turns, the integrity of their appointment, conflicting claims of opposing Colleges, and many others of kindred character, the decision of which invokes the cognitive to the injunce of personal ambition or partisan bias than that officer.

A am not unmindful that the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for authoritive and the constitution that each State shall appoint personal ambition or appeal forth with to the Supreme Court for authoritive and the manner of the prescribed manner of appointment is thus remitted to the source of the constitution that each State shall appoint persona

them. Assume that he declines them, or one set of them, is it not them competent to apply to the proper Federal Court for a maniatory order compelling him to receive and jount such of them as are tree and genuine isturns of legally-appointed Electors; or if he shall have received them, is it not competent to some out a restraining order compelling him to reject such as may be shown not to be the genuine returns of legal Electors' In either case, would not the door of inquiry be thrown open sufficiently while to reach back and scrutimize the antecedent facts and influences affecting the validit and legality of their appointment, in like namer as the judicial inquiry by each House of Congress touching the elections, returns, aid qualifications of its own members gives it jurisdiction over such antecedent facts,—with his difference, however, that the inquiry would be subject not to influences of persons ambition, or the uncontrolled discretion of partisan resentments, but to the strict and orderly rules of judicial investigation?

Whether it be conpetent to go behind the judicial decision of a Canvassing Board, made in the due course of ippointing Electors in the manner directed by the Legislature, and set it aside for error of judyment alone, or whether it can be impeached forcorruption or fraud on the part of the Board; whether an apparent majority can be avoided for fraud upon the ballotbox; whether the Electors appointed have the qualified Electors have the legal effect and validity of an officer de facto, although not an officer de jure, as have the law's enacted by the casting vote of a Representative as Senator & facto, though not such deliquiting the senate and House of Representatives, or either of them, at the countring of the Electoral vote be oblitatory or discretionary; whether, if it be easettial, the non-attendance or withdrawal of either will not nullify the authority to make, and invalidate, the count; and whether, as the proper court, at the proper time, for an order commanding the President of t

aggravating its causes and intensitying the influences producing it. The Constitution has
therefore merely withheld from them this delicate and dangerous power.

The proposition to constitute the supreme
judiciary, the grandest bulwark and conservator of purity, justice, liberty, and human rights
the world ever saw, a political Returning Board,
is one the contemplation of which light the mind
with alarm. Submitting to it questions
arising under the Constitution, in the decision of which its discretion is guided
by the light and controlled by the authority of
reason, precedent, and law, is but to invoke
its functions in their legitimate sphere. The
authoritative mandate of its solemn finding and
judgment has in it a moral grandeur. But the
degradation of that angust tribunal to the
office of a political machine, with a discretion
uncontrolled by other than political precedents
and partisan motives, does not present for its
future that dignity, authority, and respect
which have croward its past.

Without impairing these, and in the ordinary
course of judicial proceeding, as herein suggested, all the objects proposed to be secured
by constitutional amendment are now attainable; and everyquestion, not remitted by the
Constitution to the uncontrolled sovereignty of
the States, can be made the subject of inquiry
and authoritative decision by the supreme judiciary under exiting provisions.

That the Congress has no constitutional
power to interbre with or control the count of
the Riccional vote; that it enamet assert jurisdiction of the subject by any act of legislation,
or otherwise, and that the celebrated "twentysecond joint raie" Is, for want of such power,
an absolute mility, I am, for the reasons stated,
fully convinced. For the same reasons, I am
profoundly persuaded that the President of the
Senate can exercise none other than the limited
ministerial functions indicated. And, although
I am not unaware that I tread on debatable
ground, my conytion is equally clear that the
jurisdiction of the

I apprehend it probable, however, that on judicial proceedings against the President of the Senate it would be held by the Court that many of the alleged causes of existing complaint have been removed, or that the time within have been removed, or that the time within which they might have been remedied has gone by. Nothing is better settled than that the appointment to an office of a disqualified person constituces him the de facto incumbent thereof until veated by judgment of ouster, resignation, or in some other proper mode, and that the official acts of such incumbent, done in the exercise of his office under color of regular appointment previous to votes or resignation, are valid and binding. This question was judicially settled in South Carolina many years ago in the case of the appointment of a supreme indicial officer in direct contravention of the State Constitution. It will hardly be claimed that the election of a United States Sentator by the casting vote of a disqualified person, holding the seat and exercising the office of State Sentor, would for that reason be void, although such disqualified person, holding and exercising the office of Presidential Elector, under color of regular appointment, is void. The cases are analogous. The official acts of each are the acts of a defacto incumbent, and as such are effectual and binding.

But even this state of lacts is not prevented by the existing complication. Although logal proceedings were not instituted against the several Electors alleged to have been disqualified in order to vacate their offices by ouster, as it was competent to have dom before they had exercised their functions, vet vacancies were as effectually created by resignation and refilled by regular appointment, which it was alke competent to do. Objections on the score of disqualified in order to vacate their offices by ouster, as it was competent to have been frequiarly removed.

For like reasons the time within which the regularity of the appointment of there assured to have been frequiarly made might have been inquired into would be held to have gone by. Before they acrossed the functions, which was accompetent to judicially inquire by what warrant or authority they assumed to do so. But, having performed t

This in a Republic

Vicente Herrere, Provisional Fresident of the Republic Costa Rics, has published the following:

Considering that in the abnormal circumstance in which the nation is found, public order to other first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to account the nation is found, public order to other first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to account the nation is found, public order to other first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to account the nation is found, public order to other first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to account the nation is found to the first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to account the nation is found to the first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to account the nation is found to the nation is found to the first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to design the same to the first necessity, and that whatever may tend to distinct the same to distinct the same

Their Wrath. mittee Appointed to Inves A Com

tigate Ayars and Fitzgerald,

Because They Stopped the Payment of Bills from the Wreng Fund.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Holden in the chair. The full Board was pres-

ent.

The Secretary of the Washingtonian Home asked that an order be passed authorizing the County Clerk to draw an order on the County Treasurer for the balance of the license percentage due the Home from the county. Re-

should be arranged in some manner so that the credit of the county shall be in nowise impaired or jeopardized.

COMMISSIONES PITZGERALD

rose to explain his action. He said: I took this step thinking it was for the best interests of the county and city; had I thought it would have been detrimental to those interests. I certainly would have retrained from counseling the non-payment of those bills. But, so far as my knowledge extends, I think that it is proper for payment for building contracts to be made out of the Building Fund, and no other. At the time the report recommending the payment of the bills in question came to this body, I told the Chairman I would not sign it because the orders were not drawn on the Building Fund. I have not all will to Mr. Sexton in this matter, nor to I would be the county. If the matter was up before the Board again, I should certainly vote against it. There is but \$38,000 to the credit of the General Fund, and we audited bills which properly should come out of the Building Fund at the last meeting amounting to \$6,000 or \$7,000, which it is purposed should be drawn out of that little fund. Now, I think it is my duty to look after the sundry accounts that we have to pay from week to week in support of our institutions,—the Insane-Asylum, Poor-House, Jospital, etc. I think it would be better to pay those accounts, and let Mr. Sexton wait two or three weeks until we can make some arrangements to pay his claims without jeopardizing the interests of the county.

Commissioner McCaffrey—If the gentleman

arrangements to pay his claims without jeopardizing the interests of the county.

Commissioner McCaffrey—If the gentleman was not positively sure that he was doing right, it would have been an easy matter for him to have sought a little information on the subject. He certainly did not save the credit of the county by taking the step he did. A member of a former Board undertook to legislate for us the same as those gentlemen want to do, but he saw his mistake, and rectified it pretty quick. If the gentlemen think they are going to legislate for Cook County, they are mistaken. Mr. Sexton can take that paper and sell it on the street, or he can turn it into banker's collateral, and that banker will present it, and the note will go to protest on the part of the county. If they wanted to save the county funds, it would have been an easy matter for them, in conjunction with the other members of the Finance Committee, to induce Mr. Sexton to withhold the order for awhile. But when a majority of this Board passes an order, no individual has the right to go and say that it shall not be paid. I, therefore, move that, in view of the action taken by Messers Fitzgerald and Ayars, the Chairman be authorized to reconstruct the Finance Commissioner Fitzgerald—The gentleman speaks as if he was the financier of the Board, but I don't think he is any more a financier than anybody else. We did not do this by ourselves. We were requested to do it by the Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Beye said the Board had passed an order which was not quite lawful. He said the order ought to have been made on the Building Fund. His explanation was satisfactory to me.

The Chairman—Don't you know there was no money in the Building Fund?

sume, however, it has gone too far to recall now.

ONE WORD TO MR. M'CAPPREY.

Commissioner McCaffrey (in tones of warning)

—Don't speak to me; address the Chair.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—I on spoke direct to me, sir; and I wish to address a few words directly to you. I stand here ready to be censured for anything that I may do as a member of this Board; but I do not think that in this instance I have gone beyond what I have the legal right to do. I should like to ask Mr. McCaffrey what we should be censured for.

Commissioner McCaffrey—I think the Chair can tell you.

The Chairman—The Chair has made a statement to the Board, and they can take such section for the payment of those bills as they deem necessary.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—I suppose it would satisfy the gentleman very much if his motion should pass. Members have tried to get me to sign reports of the Finance Committee authorizing the issue of more bonds; but I would not do it.

Holden and McCaffrey Rise in

Holden Talks of Resigning, and Is Solicitous to Protect the Credit of the County.

ferred to the Committee on Licenses.

The official bond of L. C. Huck, as collector of taxes for 1878, was referred to the Committee on

Finance.

The communication of Recorder Brockway in regard to his help, which was published in THE TRIBUNE, was sent to the Committee on

Records.

The County Agent reported that the extraordinary rush of applicants for relief had increased the amount of labor to be performed by the employes of the office, and requested that some extra remuneration be allowed them. Referred to Committee on Public Charities.

A number of other communications, bills, etc., were referred to appropriate committees.

SETRON'S BILL.

As soon as the order "Communications and Petitions" had been disposed of, the Chairman rose and addressed the Board as follows: "Gentlemen, at our last meeting the Board ordered the payment of three bills in favor of Mr. P. J. Sexton, our contractor for doing work at the Hospital building. One of the vouchers was for \$3,885, another \$3,885, and the third \$340. This morang Mr. Sexton came to me and reported that the orders had been dishonored,—that he had presented them at the County Treasurer's office aid payment was refused. I immediately went to the office of the County Treasurer's office aid payment was refused. I immediately went to the office of the County Treasurer's toll as accretain on what grounds the orders of the Board had been dishonored. The Assistant-Treasurer told see, first, that he had refused payment at the request of the Finance Committee. I remarked that I could not see how that could be, inasmuch as the Committee had not been in session on the subject. Mr. Beye then said fit was at the request in writing of two members of the Committee. I asked to see the paper, and he showed the a written request not to pay the bills from the general fund, signed by Commissioners Ayars and Fitzgerald. I thought this was a strange procedure on the part of those gentlemen, and I deem it my duty now to bring it to your notice, that you may take such action as you may consider necessary to protect the credit of Cook County, to the sub that whenever an order is drawn on a special fund, if there is any money to its credit to meet the indebtedness, the bill hall be promptly paid on preson that the credit of the county shall be in nowise impa

Building Fund. His explanation was satisfactory to me.

The Chairman—Don't you know there was no money in the Building Fund!
Commissioner Fittgerald—That is one reason why you should have stated the fact when the resolution was upon it passage. Had you done so, many of us would have been emigratened, and we would not have voted as we did. I presume, however, it has gone too far to recall now.

vote intelligently. I don't think the majority of the Board had any flee that the bills were to be paid out of the General Fund.

The Chairman—Is there any other fund to pay it from!

Commissioner Arars—I do not think there is; but we could allow Mr. Sexton the vouchers without paying. When I was informed that the orders were drawn against the General Fund, I thought there must be some mistake, and on looking at the report I found there was sothing said about what fund the money should be drawn from. I may have placed myself in an awkward and false position, but if I have, I cannot help it. I did what I thought was right, and for the best interests of the county. I contend that we have no right to pay building contractors from the General Fund, especially when that fund is almost exhausted. That is the only fund we have for the support of our suffering and starving poor. We have three months to go to the end of winter yet, and, in view of the little money in the Treasury, I consider it mjust to pay contractors out of the General Fund, and leave the suffering poor without help.

help.

Commissioner McCaffrey—Did you request the Clerk of the Board to withhold the order? Commissioner Ayars—No, sir.

Commissioner McCaffrey—Did you know there was a meeting of the Board to-day? Commissioner Ayars—Fest but I thought Mr. Sexton had the order.

Commissioner McCaffrey again animadverted on the PRESUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS endeavoring to legislate for the whole Board. There appeared to be a concerted move to impair the credit of the county, which was not in the bad fix that certain parties would have the public suppose.

the bad fix that certain parties would have the public suppose.

Commissioner Fitzgerald supplemented the remarks of Commissioner Ayars in regard to there being nothing said as to the fund to be drawn against. The Chairman of the Committee that reported the bills expressly said that Mr. Sexton would not draw the money, but would sell the paper on the street. With regard to Commissioner McCaffrey's strictures, he would tell that gentleman he was not going to be buildeded by him.

Commissioner McCaffrey (warmly)—And I don't proposed to be buildeded by you, either; I want you to understand that.

Commissioner McCaffrey (mixtaing the aforesaid gesture and elevating his voice to an unseemly pitch)—Well, I can take care of myself and you, too.

Commissioner Fitzgerald (decistvely)—No you can't; not one side of me you can't!

Commissioner McCaffrey (doubtfully)—Can't I of the commissioner McCaffrey (doubtfully)—Can't I of the commissioner McCaffrey (doubtfully)—Can't I of the commissioner Fitzgerald (fight) greater and commis

Commissioner Fitzgerald (with greater em-phasis than before)—No. sir.
Commissioner McCaffrey (prepared to back down on the slightest provocation)—Well, I don't propose to pay any attention to a blow-hard.

Commissioner McCaffrey accepted the amendment.

Commissioner Schmidt explained that the Committee who reported recommending the payment of the bills knew there was no money in the Beilding Fund. No question was asked as to the report being made on the General Fund. He, therefore, did not designate the fund in the report, but it did not matter what fund the money was paid out of. When the Building Fund was exhausted, the General Fund abould take care of bills against it.

Commissioner Guenther did not think there was any occasion for consuring the offending members. A great many bills had been paid out of the General Fund which never ought to have been done. Besides, as the gentleman had acknowledged the thing, he saw no use in investigating. He moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The motion was voted down.

After some further discussion, Commissioner Conly's motion was put and carried by the following vote:

Yeass-Ayara, Braedley, Cleary, Conly, Hoffman,

Senne, Tabor—6.

The Chairman—Well, gentlemen, you have had considerable discussion, but you have not reached the main question—what abouid be

done to

PROTECT THE COUNTY'S CREDIT

In the unster of the unyment of those orders.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—It is very easily protected; by withdrawing the two signatures he can go and get pay. I don't see the necessity of making further trouble. I cannot see why payment was stopped, as we were the cell two members that signed the request. Nothing has been done which can kill anybody.

Commissioner Ayars—I cannot see why the Treasurer could not pay the money whether our signatures are there or not.

Commissioner Conly—Will the gentlemen withdraw their names?

Commissioner Fitzgerald (hesitating)—Well, I think I would rather be investigated now.

Commissioner Ayars—Oh, yes; let us be investigated.

Commissioner Cleary (to Mr. Fitzgerald)—

Commissioner Fitzgerald—Because I did not think it necessary. If it had been to investigate you, and I will do it ten times over. [Langher.] There may be a time coming when we will both have to be investigated. [Renewed langhter.]

The Chairman—The Chair insists that the county has to pay its debts. Here is an order drawn on the Treasury, and payment is refused. Now, if any two members are to block the wheels of the Government I shall resign this position. If you are going to allow that to be done, I have been your Chairman long enough. Commissioner McCaffrey—I don't see how you are going to help it.

The Chairman—There is an effort put forth to CRIFFLE THIS COUNTY GOVERNMENT in its movements financially. It made its appearance first in the matter of issue bonds that we have had since the fire. Nevertheless, the question of validity was raised and the Board has taken the conservative side of the question and declined to offer any more bonds until the point is decided by the highest authority. There being no means of replemishing the Building Fund at present, it was within the province of the Board to pay those bills out of the General Fund,—a fund which can be drawn on for all bills created by your order. What the Chair desires is to know whether, when you have ordered the money paid, you are going to see it done or not. If this thing is to be carried much further, if the South Town taxes are not to be collected, as present appearances indicate, I, for one, am in favor of closing the County Poor-House, and the County Agent's office, closing the Normal School,—indeed, cutting off every item of expense that we can possibly get along without incurring, in order to keep up our credit and to protect the Sinking Fund as required by law. At the same time, I want citizens to understand that we are driven to this. The Collector of the South Town cannot get his books for some reason beyond our control. I, for one, am willing to meet the responsibility are not paid as we pass upon them. It is for you to say whether our ch

158.45; execuditures, \$11.285.94; ounty, \$6,222.51. The statement unty, 46,222 multtee re

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RA Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal Coffice, of South Clark-st., opposite Sherma and as Depot. filwaskee Express. 8:25 a. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro Day Express. "10:00a. m. "Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minne * 8:25 a. m. *

All trains run via Milwaukee. Ti HAINOIS CENTRAL RAHADAN Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st, near Ci

CHICAGO & PAOTFIC RAILEOAD.

Depos corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-m

Ticket onice 50 Clark-street.

PITTSBURG, Pr. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Leave. Arriva

RALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEOAN
Trains leave from Exposition Building foot of Misroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer flow
Grand Facilies, and Depot (Exposition Building).

CRICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILMAN Depos, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sa, Tossotice 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Comaha, Leaven with & Atch Ex 10:15 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:35 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:35 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:35 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:50 b. m. 10 BAYARD TAYLOR

Sarns "I take great pleasure in recommending parents the Academy as fields of Mr. switch it discribings. I have had an opportunity for several year of observing the manner is which this Academy is caused, as well as the deportment of the puril who struck it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral device ment of the interes. can restrict both the intellectual and moral developments of the intellectual and intellectual and

BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES, Afford the highest intellectual and Christian ada-cation to the sons and daughters of gentlemen at very moderate charges.

The Colleges are one mile soart, and are boll supplied with an able staff of experienced resistant HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS).

\$250 per annum, including all charges. \$350 per annum.

Reduction to clergymen. Tearly scholarships on rery advantageous terms. Principal and Chaplain-Rev. H. P. DARNELL D. D.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT will enter on its Second Term for 1876-'77 Jan. 3, 1877. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., President Lake Forest, THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY Co-Hally will enter on the Second Term for 1870-Ian. 3, 1877. Address MISS MARTHA SPRAGUE, Principal, Lake Focest, Ill.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Delaware County, P

THE REV

Mr. Moody's Ser Coming of th

Why It Was Postpo His Interpretation of ing to the Secon

He Declares that He Whatever in the But the Lord Shall O Church and Leave Behind

sical Service at the Tab COMING OF T TEMPERASURA There was a large attends temperance meeting in the day. The exercises, which as usual, were conducted by Sankey. Mr. Moody was a part in the services until no

The opening prayer was of the reformed men, who useful as a leader of the work. the 107th Psalm, commen endureth forever." Testing of Christ to save from the were given by Messrs. Spar Brashear; after which Mr. Brashcar; after which hir-for gentleness and charit had fallen again under the sind saked that God's pe-such, that they might be r favor. He then closed the end the benediction.
THE RETURN OF The principal event of since the watch-meeting was the long-expected serithe return of our Lord. have been such as all orth

npon; all his utterances line of "those things whice

line of "those things which believed among us," but ago, Mr. Moody ansisunce aruse no amall stir to kno on this theme, which was the only theological specia. That he should preach never once allude to this the discourse of yesterd fire shat up in his bones assed of that Christian says is "profitable to droverted point; sinners Christ without it; believing names by other moonly among dis very las supplemental series of us out his favorite theory of yent of Jesus Christ to the world. the world.

The service, which was 5,000 people, was opened hymn of the Bliss and Stilled "Till He Come." To the Rev. S. H. Adam Church. Another hymn was sung as a solo and of the words, "Down life's till Josus comes." Then congreguation, "Rejuice cometh again." After a menced as follows: In II. Timothy

"All Scripture is given and is profitable for do instruction in righteeus some people who tell us we sy that it is all very well there is no use in one try these future events are to does not agree about, as them alone, and deal on cles which have already rard doesn't talk that Seripture is profit understand the prophecilet them alone," If God us study the prophecis, them into the Bible. Siled, and He is at work that fit we do not see the that if we do not see the life, we shall in the world I don't want to teach matically, on my own a mind this precous doc call it—I the return of is taught in the New any other doctrine in it; fitteen or sixteen years

any other doctrine in it; fifteen or sixteen year affect on it. There is doesn't make a great des New Testament only thirteen times, while it our Lord fifty times; at had very little to say also a reason for this: the doesn't make the truth, for up the Church so man takes hold of the triscoming back again to Himself, this world lose gas-stocks and water-banks and in horse-raine less consequence to him. gas-stocks and water-banks and in horse-railro less consequence to his free, and he looks for the his Lord, who at His con His blessed Kingdom.

In II. Peter, 1., 20, we it the Scripture is of any is Some people say, "On yall well enough for the part of the ready and the Peter says, "The propher of man, but holy men moved by the Holy men are the very ones well our Lord. Look at I tells the meaning of the saw in his dream that we tain without hands, and irou, the brase, the clargold. "The dream is ce tation thereof sure," share seen the fulfillment but the closing part of Babylon and diedo-Parsi have all been broken in fremains for this stone of without hands to smite in pieces till it becomes summer threshing-floor become a great moun eastin.

earth.

BUT HOW IS HE is a those disciples stood how the time of the secondor survels, who said unto the men of Gaillier, why statheavers? This same Jest from you little heaven a manner as we have seen

from you into heaven amanuer as ye have seen How did He iso up? Hobbes the with Him. "I give me something to ea and hones as ye see me! one whom they crudited Now I am risen from the to heaven." He is gone, will come again just as was sens to amounce Hangels ang of his advangel told the women of two anguls told the same 'cases.

angel total the women of two anguls total the darain. It is the same cases.

I don't know why pe study the Bible, and in precious doctrine of our have gone beyond prop the very day. He that is one reason why p doctrine. He is combut just when He is the proper attitude of the words. For as the begin it is the proper attitude ways looking for His does not fell us when He that He is to come unex in the twenty-seventh words. For as the begin east and stimeth used again in the forty-fourty also ready, for in sun of the Son of Man comb

ing to \$4,718.03 and \$17,000 on the recommendation

n appointed Messra. Conly, Hony y as the special committee to in tion of Messra. Ayars and Pit r Fitzgerald submitted a resolution of the Sheriff for feed the County Juli at 20 cents of the County Juli at 20 cents of the County Juli at 20 cents of the whereas "stated that at entiary the dieting of prisoners per head; the State Insane Asylum, at Soldiers' Orphans' Homes.

me, 13.3 OAD TIME TABLE. D DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

excepte 1. : Monday excepte L 1 An NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. *10:50 a. m. * 3:40 p. w *10:50 a. m. * 3:40 p. z *10:15 p. m. ; 6:30 a. 7 via Cintion 10:30 m 340 p sa.
x via Cton 10:15 p m 630 p sa.
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CENTRAL RAILROAD. ic Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. Air Line)... 5 00% m. 7:00 n. m. 8 30 a. m. 7: D. m sunday Ex. ; Monday Ex. | Daliy.

& ST LOUIS and ORIGAGO
& DENVER SHORT LINES.

Suic, near Madison at bridge.
At Depot, and 122 Randorph-st Leave. Arrive & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive

AUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEDAD *8:25 a. m. *7:30 p. m. *10:00 a. m. *4:00 p. m. *10:00 a. m. *11:00 a CENTRAL RATEROAD, Leave. | Arrive.

NGTON & OUINCY RAILBOAL est. In llana-ar. and Sixteeath-Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Office. Leave. | Arrive. Passeng r • 7:25 a. m. • 7:45 p. m. & Sioux • 7:25 a. m. • 7:45 p. m. c Omaha. 10:15 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

Streator

**115 p. m. **7:55 s. m.

Streator

**115 p. m. **18:20 s. m.

**18:30 p. m. **18:20 s. m.

**18:30 p. m. **18:55 s. m.

**100 p. m. **10:10 s. m.

**10:10 p. m. **10:10 s. m.

**Tomaha 10:100 p. m. **10:55 s. m.

**Tomaha 10:100 p. m. **10:55 s. m. Omaha Hottop, m. 1 6:55 a. m. m. 10:00 p. m. 1 6:55 a. m. m. mmod'n 11:00 a. m. 2:00 p. m. m. m. mmod'n 6:15 p. m. 6:45 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 7:45 p. m. turday. : Ex. Monday. PACIFIC RATEROAD.

5:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:05 p. m. 10:05 a. m. 4:00 p. m. YNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. * 8:00 a. m. † 7:60 p. m. 2 5:15 p. m. † 7:60 a. m. 10:20 p. m. † 9:00 a. m. † Dally. † Saturday excepted 4 OHIO RAILEGAR contion Building, foot of Mon-85 Clarkest., Palmer House, poe (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

8:50 a. m. 1 6:30 a. m. ND & PAULPIU RAILROAD ren and Sherman-sts. Ticasses. Sherman House. ATIONAL. TAYLOR

Ressure in recommending to ledia of Mr. Swithin (). Short-ortunity for several years past in which this Academy is concentrated the pupils who attact to thing is neglected which lieuwal and moral develop-IUTH COLLEGES.

ARIO, CANADA. mile apart, and are both f of experienced resident

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MISS MARTHA H.
Es Forest, III.

itary Academy, re County, Pa.

For Circulars apply 10 HYATT, President

THE REVIVAL.

word of God does not say it means death. Death is our enemy, but our Lordhath the keys of death; He has conquered death, hell, and the grave, and at any moment He may come to set us free from death and destroy our last enemy for us; so the proper state for a believer in Christ is waiting and watching for our Lord's return.

THE REVIVAL.

THE SECURCIAN PROPERTY OF THE PR

cofilns without plates, it is somewhat difficult to identify the remains. Fortunately, however, the present Secretary to the British Office of Works has given much study to the Tower records, and has been able to identify some of the dead, whose names are of great historic interest. Lying far down the nave was a coffin containing the bones of a woman about 65 years of age, which are probably the remains of Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded by order of Henry VIII. in 1541. Near the altar, in a common elm-tree chest, made to put arrows in, were the remains of another woman, young and delicately made, which are without doubt those of Anne Boleyn; and not far from her were all that is left of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father of Lady Jane Grey. The chapel itself is an admirable specimen of early English architecture, dating at least as far back as the reign of Edward II.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 32 at 1:07 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in E. C. Halte's carriage-factory, Nos. 731 and 733 State street. The fire made rapid headway at the start, but was gotten under control speedily after the arrival of the department, with a loss not exceed-

rival of the department, with a loss not exceeding \$1,200, which is fully covered by policies amounting to \$6,500 in the Traders', Millville of New Jersey, Shoe & Leather and Perkins of Boston. The fire was caused by an overheated stove in the rear of the building.

An incipient fire was discovered in the nick of time yesterday in the boiler-room of the Western Electrical Works, No. 220 Kinsie street, by A. Trowbridge, the night engineer. A barrel of shavings had been left close enough to the boilers to catch fire, but the flames were extinguished before sexuely any damage had been done. No alarm was sounded.

SENATOR BAYARD AS A LOGICIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—While listening to a debate in the United States Senate a few days ago, I realized as never before the serious nature of the mistake made by the Republican party in failing to protect its feeble

cult matter to determine whether there is now a Vice-President. On the 28th of October last John Monihan, of Ida Hill, bet Michael Mo-Mahon, Police-Sergeant, \$25 that the President pro term of the Senate, Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was Vice-President. The terms of the wager were reduced to writing, and each party to the bet pat \$25 in the hands of Michael Gillen, engineer of the Oegood steamer. McMahon procured from Mr. M. I. Townsend a written opinion, to the effect that Senator Ferry is not Vice-President. Gillen paid the stakes over to McMahon. Monthan was not convinced that he was wrong, and sued the stakeholder. The case was tried this morning before Justice Guy, who took the papers, and will give profound consideration to the question, Who is Vice-President?

CHRISTMAS IN SERVIA.

To the Editor of The Tribens.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—I will try to tell how my nation—Servia—celebrates Christmas-Day.

To make the readers of The Tribens acquainted with the Servian Christmas, I must commence two weeks before that day. The Sunday that comes two weeks before Christmas is called "Ocevi" (Fathers). Early in the morning on "Ocevi," boys and giris (under 12 years) dress themselves in their best clothes, and with ribbons in their hands stands start to visit their relatives and neighbors. On that day all fathers stay at home, waiting for the young visitors. The knack on the door is heard, and, "Walk in" being said, they enter the room. When they are in the room, they do not carry on conversation very long, as they are looking for a chance to tie the father's feet to the chair or table, or at last to bind his feet with a ribbon, and have both ends in their hands. Then they ask him to ball htm-self out. The father is generally prepared for that day; but still he tries to escape, and jerks slowly and gently so as not to hurt anyone, and wines supposed awest from his face, and callato. CHRISTMAS IN SERVIA. slowly and gently so as not to hurt anyone, and wipes supposed sweat from his face, and callato his wife, "See here, Ma, I cannot get away from his wire, "See here, ma, I cannot get away from these little crickets; have you gut anything to ball me out with!" She smiles, winks at the young ones to keep him tied, and answers to her husband, "No, I have not." The little fellows publican party in failing to protect its feeble allies of the War from the vengeance of the common foe. If ever a blunder was worse than a crime, that blunder was the postey of intrasting the promised freedom of the ex-slaye to the merey and justice of the ex-master; and, as Senator Bayard stood and hissed his scathing accusations into the face of a Republican Senate, I felt that it should have knelt, in spirit, before the Genius of Liberty, and exclaimed in bitterness of soul:

"I have sinned against beaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy

before the Genius of Liberity, and exclaimed in bitterness of soul:

"I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight, and arm no more worthy to be called thy son. Make me as one of thy hired servants."

When ha depicted the condition of Louisians, and characterized it as unparalleled in the history of civilized nations for atroctices and unput the condition of the condition of Louisians, and characterized it as unparalleled in the history of civilized nations for atroctices and unput the condition of the condition of Louisians, and the condition of the second of the Nation to make good to her reedmen the emancipation she proclaimed. It was her business to guarantee and secure to every State a republican form of government. The resources of the Nation have been in the hands of the Ecopablican party, and it has corder to prevent, suppress, or punish the erimes which etir Senator Bayard's soil to cloquent outbursts of indignation, as "most shocking to humanity."

His judgment of the case and feeling in its contemplation do honor to his head and heart; but, when he comes to speak of the because difficult to understand him. He admitted that the crime was committed by Democrate; stated, fairly, that the duty of preventing or punishing them devolved upon the Republicans; claded, truly, that these had shamefully falled in the performance of that duty and then proposed that these unfaithful or the Senate Boot, the law-officer who fails to prevent or punish a murder is more guilty than he who commits it, and, as an atonement for his crime, should be compelled to hand over his office to the eriminal. The shepherd has not quarted the first from the work of the debaters. For hatance, and every simple way: "Unrish and the proposed that mone of the estimate is conditioned to his place!"

I was supprised that none of the entinent senting to the debaters. For hatance, and work has prevented the first from the work of the debaters. For hatance, and failed the stirned of the debaters. For hatance, and for chief and over his office

should be handed over to the Democracy, he anomonod, trimphanty and repeatedly, that anomonod, trimphanty and repeatedly that the existence of this misrate, no one ever had been moissed for having grown his sestimony.

By strong gestures and for chies enumeration, as the cortex of struck the does before him by way for a struck the does before him by way for the control of the structure of the s

If you wish your callers to enjoy a good time on New Year's Day, you must have on your table a supply of pure, fragrant, and aromatic

COFFEE

In order to obtain such, it is necessary to have it FRESH HOASTED and GROUND. The only place in this city where you can recourse the very finest grades of Turkey Mocha,
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Summary of Events. The Presidential Election.—Mr. Blaine and Justice City ford.—Women as Lawyers.—Tweed Case.—Boyle ton Bank Robbery.—Women prohibited by Statest from practising Law.—Jurisdiction over Land ceded to the United States.—Liability of Siesping Cas Companies.—The "Franconia" Case, etc.

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T. C. HAXNES, Secretary.

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The Son of Mar B Come to Se

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The Blood.

Tiday, Jan. 12- "Heaven."

Budday, Jan. 12- "Heaven."

Budday, Jan. 14- "Tabel." ces Sunday, Jan. 7, also at

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public examinations. Consultill 10 p. m. at the Palmer He and handbills for future lectur OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

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Goode, See And The Seconding to accommodations. Beturn stee and The Second in the Second Cabin. 245, Between State and Cabin. 245, Between State and Cabin. 245, Between State and Second Second. 250, Between Second Cabin. 245, Between State and Second Second. 250, Between Second NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS Rev Tork to Queenstewn and Liverpool.

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RNOLAND. Jan. 6. 11 a. m. | QUIKEN ... Jan. 13. Sp. m.

RNOLAND. Jan. 6. 11 a. m. | QUIKEN ... Jan. 20. 7p. m.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Ben Franklin Section f Temperance Radicals, Wednesday, at Maskell [all, twenty-four signed the please. The case wherein Col. Cleary figures as the stakeholder in an election bet was to have come up before Justice Foote yesterday, but by mutual agreement it was postponed till Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassec, optician, 83 Madison street (Tarsung Building), was at 8 a. m., 25 degrees; 10 a. m., 27: 12 m., 29; 8 p. m., 29; 8 p. m., 30. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.5; 8 p. m., 30.4.

The ladies and gentlemen who are soon to produce the play of "Clouds" at the New Chigo Theatre have for several nights past been sally rehearsing the play in the club-rooms of e Tremont, which the management of the tel have kindly placed at their disposal.

Coroner Dietzsch will to-day investigate the supposed poisoning case at Lyons. One child, a daughter of Kate Braun, is dead, and two others are deathly sick, but whether poisoned by holiday candy or from disease the physician is unable to state. The inquest was postponed from Tuesday to await the result of the filness of the other two children.

An announcement of the marriage of Mr. Albert S. Pierce, of Arlington Heights, and Miss Elnora R. Allard, of Palatine, contained a reflection upon the character of the lady which was not justified by the facts in the case, and the publication of which is regretted. Its occurrence was due to a general misunderstanding between the person who married them and the reporter who wrote the item. Happily the character of the young lady stands so high that no allegation against her, no matter how serious, would be believed.

would be believed.

The Circuit Court of Cook County, in the case of Samuel H. Melvin and others vs. the Lamar Insurance Company and Cushman & Hardin, rendered some days ago a judgment of \$148,860 hagainst said Cushman & Hardin, and in favor of the Lamar Insurance Company, subject to a set-off of about \$3,500. At the same time the Court ordered George Chandler, Assignee of the Lamar, to sell the judgment to the highest bidder. Pursuant to instructions, Mr. Chandler, yesterday morning sold the claim in front of No. 162 Washington street, previously stating that he could not take less than \$12,000 for it. That sum was bid by Washington Libby, Esq., who, as far as could be ascertained, was acting for himself. His being the only bid, the property was struck off to him.

THE CROOKED.

CAPTURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL Political economists have frequently observed that whenever the import duty or revenue tax on an article is equivalent to three or four times the cost of its production, smuggling and evasion of the law are sure to follow. A year ago the country was pretty thoroughly aroused at the exposure and bringing to justice of the manipulators of the Whisky Rings in this city, St. Louis, and Milwaukee; and it was the thought that for several years to come there could be found few persons endowed with suf-scient hardibood to engage in the manufacture of the "crooked." This assumption has proved irue so far as the regular distilleries are con-cerned. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the Government officials have perfected so rigid a system of inspection and espionage that it is now an almost utter impossibility for the proprietors of the registered distilleries to en-gage in any operations tending to defraud the revenue out of the tax on a single pint of the

But outside parties who are large consumers of alcohol, and are not subject to Government inspection, such as varnish and vinegar manufacturers, are desirous of obtaining the article at as low a price as possible, and as a rule they are not particular whether the goods are straight or not. The temptation of a large item of profit in the use of croosed alcohol is too great to be resisted; and as there are plenty of inventive genuises afloat, who are willing to exercise their talents in almost any direction that promises speedy and large returns, it is not to be wondered at that illicit stills of small capacity are running in various portions of the country, and giving the revenue officials a great amount of trouble.

About a month ago it came to the ears of

SEVERAL OF THE VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS were indulging in the conversion of illicit alcondinto "pure tider." Three or four of the revenue officials were put on the scent, but their investigations were fruitless until two days ago, when they discovered enough evidence to warrant them in piping-off a large establishment on the West Side. The place was put under surveillance, and yesterday noon a descent was made upon it.

made upon it.

At 655 Carroll street, near the corner of Wood, is a large brick, and frame structure, owned by Mrs. H. M. Allen, which was leased by her husband to Mr. John D. Freeze as a furniture factory. A portion of it was sub-let for a manufactory of marble mantels, etc. At the rear end of the first floor is the boiler and engine rooms, separated from each other about twenty-five fect. Between the ceiling of the fourth story and the roof of the brick portion of the building a large apartment has been fitted up as

iventy-five fact. Between the ceiling of the lourth story and the roof of the brick portion of the building a large apartment has been fitted up as

AMASH-BOOM.

In this were two large mash-tubs, holding about 1,000 gallons each. These tubs were used for the preparation of molasses and grape-sugar mash, run on the twenty-four-hour plan. Access to this room was gained through a very eleverly-constructed trap-door, which was so arranged as to escape detection by any except expert detectives. Secret pipes and hose attachments conveyed the mash from the tubs down to the first floor, through the enrine-room to a secret ceilar beneath, in which were all the appliances necessary for distillation. Entrance to the ceilar was had through a secret trap.

Armed with the necessary warrants to be used in case they should be needed; Judge Olney and Revenue-Officers Munn and Campbell paid the premises a visit yesterday about noon. A strict examination through the various stories revealed nothing until the top one was reached. The trap in the ceiling became manifest to the expert eyes of the officers, and in less than a minute it was opened, and the officers were masters of the situation, so far as the mash-tubs were concepted. Slowly they resumed the search downwards for other plunder. On reaching the engine-room, they found the engineer, C. Morris-Jennings, a brother of Mrs. Allen. He was requested to aid in the search, but declined. The officers persevered, and their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of

THE TRAP LEADING TO THE CELLAR.

There they found a worm-tub, woorm, goosetub, still, and doubler, in first-class working order. Jennings was immediately placed under arrest. Freeze came in while the officers were making an inventory, and he was also taken into custody. Efforts were made to learn the whereabouts of Allen, but he was not to be found. A custodian was placed in charge of the premises, and the arrested parties were taken before. Commissioner floyne, Allen, on his return to the premises, was told that he wa

THE SOUTH TOWN.

PARSENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The existing muddle in the South-Town Collectorship cannot fail to delight a certain class of the community which has been appropriately termed the tax-fighting element, and it is even questionable whether some of the folks who ordinarily pay up with beautiful promptitude would not as soon have the settlement of the question. "Who shall collect our taxes?" post-

at all certain that he should accept the office, at all certain that he should accept the office,—certainly not in case there arose any doubts as to his right to take it, or if there was the slightest chance of raising against himself the cry of intimidation, etc. Mr. Goudy, Mike Evans' attorney, is waiting for further developments, having filed a replication to the ples of the Citizens' Association, or Callaghan, and being prepared at any time to try the issue on a question of facts. He is ignorant of what the other side propose to do, and the other side seem to be in the same unsettled state of mind. "Whatever they do," in effect, says Mr. Goudy, "we are prepared to meet them at any time." Evans is equally complacent.

complacent.

WANS.

"I flied my bond yesterday," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning, "for a good deal more than all the money I have to collect, by dang, and there's just as good names on that bit of paper as you'll find in this town. But whether the Supervisor'll accept the bond or not, why, that's another question altogether."

"How do you think it will come out, Mike, any how?"

"Well, I don't know. I can tell you this much, though, I don't believe there'll be any taxes collected this year, by dang."

And with this oracular statement, Mike walked out of the rear portion of Jim McGarry's dove-cote, where the reporter found him, into the outer court thereof, where he dropped into the arms of ex-Ald. Hildreth, held a hurried consultation with that worthy, gave him the wink

tation with that worthy, gave him the wini which signifies that a reporter is near, bounced out into the light of day, and was seen no

out the light of day, and was seen no more.

THE BOND

which the redoubtable "By dang" has filed is for the penal sum of \$7,115,052.50, and in juxtaposition to the name of the principal are the names of J. O. Rutter, T. P. Taliman, William M. Dee, P. M. Cleary, P. O'Neill, Dan O'Hara, A. Vogel, Joseph Sherwin, D. G. Hamilton, Cornelius Tracey, J. Jonas, B. Loewenthal, William C. Goudy, Melville W. Fuller.

"Is it too early to say what you will do with this bond, Mr. Lincoln?" said a reporter yesterday to the South Town Supervisor.

"Yes. I have seen all the sureties but two, and will probably see them to-morrow."

"Think you'll be able then to inform a waiting public what you propose to do?"

"Maybe."

"What do you think of those whom you have seen?"

seen?"
"Wouldn't like to say anything just now;
wouldn't be proper for me to do so. I have to
give an official opinion soon, and don't want to
commit myself now."

commit myself now."

"ARIOUS DEVICES.

"Suppose you don't approve this bond; suppose, furthermore, that Callaghan does not want the office and does not file any bond, as some are inclined to think he may do, can't you then, under Sec. 141 of the Revenue act, call together the South Town Board and fill the vacance." gether the country.

"Certainly. The Board can appoint a new Collector in case the one elected fails to qualify. That's all there is about that. It is the duty of the Town Board to appoint a Collector, because the failure to qualify makes a vacancy

because the failure to qualify makes a vacancy in the office."

"Could not the South Town Board appoint the County Collector to collect the South Town taxes? The collection has already been commenced in the other divisions of the city, and it would be rather awkward to postpone that in the South Town."

"I don't remember that there is any provision to put the collection of the South Town taxes into his hands. The law contemplates no such appointment. Further than that, the law requires that the South Town. Mr. Huck is not a resident of the South Town. Mr. Huck is not a resident of that portion of the city, and, therefore, is not eligible to the office."

In other words, it is Evans, Callaghan, or some other Great Unknown—just which one of this trio will probably be known in due course of time, provided, always, that legal cap and red tape hold out.

DIAMOND JOE. COFFEE JOHN COMES OUT AREAD.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the forces were massed for the judicial combat. On the one side was the aged advocate with gray whiskers and the superabundance of distilled tobacco about the jaws; ponderous jaws To assist him was the grave man; him of learn ing; with the wisdom of forty centuries in his curled but not foppish beard.

Opposed were three—three against two was the odds. The elder a silent man with tawny this man with the close and threatening powe this man with the close and threatening power of the huge waters penned beneath the slight barrier. No one knew how soon he might burst forth and carry destruction through the land. Second on the roll was the jurist of the rayen whiskers—quick in mind, agile of body, clear and powerful in steech—the one man favored of his Creator to lead a desperate attempt—a forlorn hope. Next to him, and last, was the Memory of the Company—port he looked, and trivial, to the casual sitter-out of cases, but back of these he hid vast resources of untoid power of mind and untold power of objection.

—the Chiefs of the Army of the mind—contrasted by nature and education. Here wealth, strength, solidity, firmness, doggedness, adherence, and determination. Such was Parks. Over against him, frowning, cunuing, 'sly, lithe, curious, quick of motion, the model of the crime of which he sat accused, uneasy, restless, mapple-like—that was John, surnamed Coffee, challenged by his burly antagonist to the combat of law, and finding by his power and influence willing champions three.

But let us not forget the umpire, the Court, the stern Justice, bearing in his hand the scales in which to fairly try the proofs submitted. Brave Justice—wrinkled brow, hair gray with mental toil, eye clear, step strong, dauntless in mind, fearing only the wrong. Truly a fitting arbiter.

Attend, then, the rules of combat; hear the knights put upon their salvation. First Parks, who with mens a sessevertice of texts to wear.

Attend, then, the rules of combat; hear the knights put upon their salvation. First Parks, who, with many an asseveration of truth upon the Holy Evangelists, assumed the prosecutor's mantle, and accused his antagonist that he wrongfully obtained from him two precious gems with gilded gold surrounded, and that in exchange he brought no better merchandise than an order upon a keeper and letter of moneys who knew not the scroll, and would have nome of it. Whereby the prosecutor averred and swore that he had been deprived of his rights and his property.

And then came the cierk of him to whom the order for moneys was given, and he, by name Hooke, bore word that accused had no moneys lying at the banker's when the order was presented.

came then the accused and denied all things alleged against him. He had the precious stones; nay, more, he had put one of them at ransom with the Jews, but he would not that the arbiter should deem him at fault. For had he not placed with the banker 150 and again 168 of the coin called "dolers"! Nay, more, he took it upon his soul that he had not drawn forth more than 162 of the coins. Wherefore, then, should there not be enough and to spare to pay the paltry 320 due the accuser!

Then arose him with the yellow beard and tawny hair, and, with many a strange word, demanded the combat.

But the passionless voice of Justice said "Not so, for if the accuser should have been weak enough to admit for even an lota of time that payment for the precious stones might be delayed, then has he lost his rights in this case, and the accused is allowed to go free of the combat, of the charge, and of the law." WITH EQUAL SOLEMNITY

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

THE FIRE-PATROL.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a special meeting at their office resterday for the purpose of taking action in regard to the contemplated abolition of the Insurance-Patrol. Mr. Thomas Goodman, the new President of the Board, occupied the chair. The Patrol Committee, who have been looking into the advisability of discontinuing the Patrol for the past month, submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Pire-Patrol, to whom was referred the resolution offsred at the last quarterly meeting inquiring as to the advisability of discontinuing the services of the Fire-Patrol, be leave to report as follows:

While we recognize the fact that the Patrol has remisered almost invaluable services to the insurance companies as well as to the citizens of Chicago, and while we recognize the fact that in no other way could the same amount of money be employed with such substantial benefit as in keeping up the said organization; still in view of the largely decreased volume of the premiums received by the companies; the onerous taxation to which they are subjected; the high rental exacted from them for patrol headquarters; the difficulty of finding a suitable central location for the patrol, and objections raised by many companies to the large cost to them of doing business in this city, we are reluctantly compelled to advise the disbanding of the Patrol at the end of the current fiscal year. Gould so much of the Present municipal tax of 2 per cent on the receipts of the companies as may be accessary be applied to the maintenance of the Pire Patrol we would have no cause of complaint. But we cannot in justice to the companies as may be accessary to keep up the Patrol, while they are paying largely toward the support and maintenance of the Chicago Fire Department.

The report was discassed at length. It was almost the unanimous opinion that the Committee could not have strived at a different conclusion under the circumstances. Had a vote

BOARD OF TRADE.

ition caucus of the Board of Trad The opposition caucus of the Board of Trade met yesterday for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Thomas Whitney was elected Chairman, and the following ticket was agreed upon: President, Mr. A. M. Wright; Second Vice-President, P. L. Underwood; Boarn of Directors, Charles Counselman, W. E. Mc-Henry, A. E. Platt, Charles W. Wheeler; Committee of Appeals, John R. Bensley, O. D. Allen, George W. Couch; Committee of Arbitration, J. H. French, S. H. Larmonie, C. H. Taylor, C. C. Moeller, L. W. Baker; Campaign Committee, Thomas Whitney, E. B. Stevens, James H. Dole, Sidney Underwood, and T. T. Gurney. Mr. Culver withdrew the name of G. H. Wheeler, nominated by the other caucus Second Vice-President. The Committees on Arbitration and of Appeals are supported by both caucuses.

Although Mr. A. M. Wright has declined to run for President, and is absent from the city, his friends feel that it is their cuty to support him, and express the hope that they will elect Mr. Henry Wheeler has declined to run as a candidate for Vice-President on the Lincoln

candidate for vice research ticket.

The regular caucus reported yesterday the following Board of Directors: Charles T. Frego, P. W. Dater, Charles Counselman, I. N. Ash, and W. E. McHenry.

HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM. THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Following is the annual report of Mrs. C. M. Blackman, Treasurer of the Half-Orphan Asy-Directors:

nalance cash brought down......nterest on loans.....nterest on daily balances..... Relief and Ald Society.

Proceeds of entertainment at Lincoln Park
Congregational Church Feb. 4.
Cash proceeds of the party at the Home,
June 22.
Cash proceeds of Mrs. Felt's reading, Oct.
21
Cash proceeds of base-ball games.
Cash proceeds of receptions at the Home,
Oct. 17 and Nov. 14.
Proceeds of lunches.

THE CITY-HALL. The police pay-roll for last month amounts to the usual figure, \$38,000.

Cash balance to new account

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,827 from the Water Department and \$6,033 from niscellaneous sources. The Fire Department visitor yesterday was

Dr. A. W. Gross, of Vienna, Austria. He was shown the Department by Marshal Barry. The bill for 836 tons of coal used at the North Side Pumping Works in December is \$5,357, and the bill for coal used at the City-Hall in the same month is \$494.38.

The new cards noting the location of the fire-alarm boxes have been prepared. At noon Sun-day the new numbers will be used in the South Division. The change in the other divisions The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad yesterday paid to the Comptroller \$5,294, which sum is a portion of the Railroad Company's share of the expenses of constructing the Milwaukee-avenue viaduct.

The Comptroller yesterday paid \$1,106 to the officers of the House of the Good Shepherd and the Erring Woman's Refuge. The money was a portion of the fines collected from prostitutes and inmates of houses of prostitution, and was paid by reason of Judge McAllister's recent decision.

The Superintendent of Buildings has decided to present his report of the recent inspection of places of amusement to the Mayor, who may or may not give it for publication before it shall have been presented to the Council. Mr. Cleaveland has obtained the data for the plans of the theatres, and has made a sketch of the interior arrangement of McVicker The diagrams of the other theatres will be made.

The December record of the Fire Department shows that in that month there were fifty-five fires and fourteen false alarms; \$7,375 loss on buildings, and \$20,858 loss on goods; total insurance on property burned, \$568,760; insurance greater than losses by \$548,211. The largest fire occurred in the nictive forms for largest fire occurred in the picture-frame fac-tory of Schram Brothers, Nos. 211 and 213 Ran-dolph street, where the loss on goods was \$13,000, and on the building, \$3,000.

The December gas-bill for the West Side Pumping Works was \$318. This amount is much larger than for the preceding month, and greater by \$100 than the North Side Pumping Works' gas-bill for the same month. The reason for the apparent unusual consumption was learned yesterday to be that water from the gas-pipes had gotten into the meter, and caused the indicators to revolve with amazing rapidity. The error will, of course, be corrected.

rected.

The Mayor and City Engineer have decided to appoint two additional engineers to serve upon the Committee which is to test the engine of the West Side pumping-works. The City Engineer of Louisville has been asked to be one, and it is very likely that he will serve, as he was one of those who tested the machinery of the North Side works. The duty to be done by the new engines is a greater one than ever before imposed upon any engine. As it is a matter of so much importance, especially to the manufacturers of the machinery, the Chicago officials are anxious that everything connected with the test shall be of the most impartial character. haracter.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Town Collector of Evanston got his books

Col. Cleary rejoiced a few days ago that the Hayes election-bet suit had been dismissed. Now he mourns at its reinstatement. He says he will fight it out. The County Board is a heavy body. Seven of

s members weigh over 200 pounds, and all that s necessary to make the number eight is for Carroll to gain six pounds.

The bonds of Johnson and Prindiville, recent

y appointed Deputy Sheriffs, were approved yesterday, and they were set to work. Who Johnson's bondsmen are is past finding out. Johnson's condition are is past moning out.

In the County Court, yesterday most of the time was given to hearing claims against estates. The principal claims allowed were as follows: Robert Hill, \$34,644.36, and Susan C. Clark, \$23,375.54, against the estate of M. O. Walker. Against the estate of Elias Olson a claim of \$490 was allowed, made by the Graceland Cemetery Company.

\$490 was allowed, made by the Graceland Cemetery Company.

Commissioner Holden got up a miniature row yesterday in the forenoon with Fitzgerald and Ayars. He was angry because they had caused the County Treasurer to refuse to pay Contractor Sexton \$7,000 from the general fund which ought to have been paid from the building fund. Some harsh language was used in the war of words, and the whole thing was reproduced intensified in the Board proceedings in the afternoon, which will be found in another column. noon, which will be found in another column.

Jacob Gross, Clerk of the Superior Court, saw
an item in an afternoon paper yesterday to the
effect that he had not paid over his semi-annual
fees to the County Treasurer, which vexed him.
He rushed over to the Treasurer and handed
him \$9,678.75, and was happy. McCaffrey and
Carroll at once discovered what had been done,
and sat down and audited a bill for the coal contractor, amounting to nearly \$8,000, in less time
than it takes to write this. Thus the money
goes.

Stephen Keough, of Lemont, is an inveterate seeker after place, but his luck of late has been such as to weaken his faith in so much of the Holy Writ as says, "Seek and ye shall find." He had expected to be appointed on Sheriff Kern's staff as a country deputy, but here he failed, and now he is seeking to supersede Dennis Curran as Inspector of the Court-House stone. He is working very quietly, however, but hopes to worry through with the County Board.

WHERE WILL THEY BE GREASED?

Board.

WHERE WILL THEY BE GREASED?

One of the majority members of the Secret
Service Committee took the minority members
into a carriage yesterday morning to circulate
among the bidders to furnish the county with
meat. They called at several places and had
many pleasant talks. When they returned they
knew just what they did before they started—
who were the bidders, and their prices, and

nothing more. While they were absent the inajority members held consultations, and fixed
things. Carroll said to a reporter, "Well, I'm
in favor of O'Donnell—blast the rest of 'em.
He's a good fellow, and has done a good part by
the county. I'll vote for him, any way." Carroll is sincere, and doubtless expresses the seniiments of his associates; at least, it cannot be
said that he is biased in favor of O'Donnell, for
it was another butcher with whom he had that
cow trade, which has so long perturbed his
dreams. When or where the Committee next
meets, no one knows. ets, no one knows.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Benevolent Association of the Police De-partment will hold their annual meeting Sun-day morning at the South Division Police Court. The Hon. John C. Covert, announced for Sun-day Lecture Course, will instead speak at the Third Unitarian Church, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers for Erring Women's Refuge, will be held at the institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Recruiting Committee of Company I, First Regiment I. S. G., will meet at the armory of the regiment, 112 and 114 Lake street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving recruits for the company. All Christians who would like to co-operate in supporting a daily prayer-meeting at No. 221 West Madison street, after Mr. Moody's meetings close, are invited to meet at Farwell Hall at 10°clock to-day, in the room at the right of the platform.

CRIMINAL.

Before Justice Boote yesterday app Selina Olsen, and said that she was soon to be a mother, that she was unmarried, and Samuel Chester was the guilty man. He will be ar-

Officer Holland yesterday ran across a fellow giving the name of C. A. Haul, who could in no atisfactory way account for his possession of a to await developments.

John Hallock, Indiana, is the manner in which

a poor, unfortunate Granger registered last night at the Armory. He was roped into a Biler avenue den, which he cannot now locate, and was robbed of \$40, all he possessed. Henry Jackson, the colored forger of checks, was yesterday held in \$500 to the Criminal Court by Justice Pollak. He was self-convicted, and though pleading not guilty informed the officers

at the same time that he had the writing done for him in a Wabash avenue drug storé. William Burns, the thief who burglarized the rooms of May Smith, at No. 147 Halsted street, and shot Officer McMillan while attempting to

escape from him, was yesterday held by Justice Scully in \$2,000 bail to the Criminal Court for the burglary, and in an additional \$2,000 for the assault upon the officer. There are serious complaints about crooks

working the railroads at present, which the police do not often hear of. Yesterday a man from Dubuque was held up on the Burlington & Quincy Road, and robbed of \$75, but he con-tinued on his way and entered no complaint. At the suggestion of the railroad officials a vigorous warfare is at once to be commenced against this class of offenders.

against this class of offenders.

Frank Bowlen, for the larceny of a buffalorobe, was yesterday held by Justice Kaufmann in \$500 bail, and Bernhardt Levy, for tapping a till at Bodemeyer's saloon, corner of Clark and Goethe streets, was sent to the House of Correction for ninety days in default of a \$50 fine. George Anderson and William Koks, of No. 306 North Branch street, will come before his Honor to-day for adorning each other's eyes. Justice Summerfield yesterday held the fol-lowing: David Campbell, larceny from U. T. Hughes of No. 45 West Polk street, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Amy Hogan, thirty days in House of Correction; Mary Brenan, thirty days; House of Correction; Mary Brenan, thirty days; Owen Biddle, larceny of horse and cutter from Isaac Schelling of No. 210 Indiana street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Joseph McNaughton, drunk, ten days; Alexander White, receiving stolen property, change of venue to Justice Pollak and continued until to-day. The immates of "Whitehead's" den, No. 217 Randolph street, received \$20 fines, which were suspended during good behavior, save Peterson and Thomas Kelley, who took changes of venue to Justice Pollak.

changes of venue to Justice Folias.

tieorge Whalen and James Warren, who escaped from the Armory Thursday night, are said by the police to have presented themselves at the station yesterday morning ready for trial. Upon the docket they are marked as having taken changes of venue to Justice Poliak, but up to yesterday afternoon there was no record of the transfer of any such case. To-day will undoubtedly straighten out the matter. The worst that can be alleged against the men is vagrancy, of which charge they will probably be vagrancy, of which charge they will probably be acquitted. The blame of the escape should not attach so much to Officer Fairchild as to the officers who brought them to the Armory, and failed to see that they were locked up. Fairchild was only the dupe of a couple of good sharpers who did not want to spend the night in jail.

sharpers who did not want to spend the night in jail.

While patrolling beat at 2:30 vesterday morning, Officer Patrick Conroy, of the Himman Street Station, came across three men standing in front of John Meyer's saloon, No. 512 Ogden avenue, and, upon approaching them closer, they ran in different directions. Perceiving the door of the saloon open, the policeman ordered them to halt, and one of them retorted with two shots in succession,—one passing through the officer's coat at the waist, and the other lodging in his left arm near the wrist. After firing the shot, the man dashed through the open door and escaped by a rear window. Officer Porter, who was in the vicinity, heard the firing and in response exchanged shots with one of the refugees, whom he afterwards captured. When booked at the station he gave the name of David Wall, but refused to give away the names of his "pals." Upon reviewing the scene of the battle, Officer Conroy was found to be only slightly wounded, a pistol belonging to the man who did the shooting was found in the rear of the saloon, and only a bottle of bad whisky and a box of worse cigars were ascertained to be missing. Wall is not known to the police, and is probably a new-comer, as his "plaz" does not appear in the Rogues' Gallery. He will meet with his match in Justice Scully to-day.

UNEQUALED CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK,

UNEQUALED CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK, manufactured by the Nonotuck Silk Company, Florence, Mass., and sold by all leading jobbers and retailers. See the Centennial award to this

Company: JUDGES' REPORT. "For a splendid exhibit of a variety of sewing and machine twist of great superiority as to strength and regularity, showing extreme care in the manu-

"Also, for a fine collection of silk manufacturin machinery, embracing windiag, doubling, spinnin reeling, and spool-printing machines, the latter very ingenious construction."

A. T. Goshonn, Director General.

[SEAL.] S. R. HAWLET, President. Attest: ALEX. R. BOTELER, Secretary.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. We are glad to see that young men have foresight enough to discern that we are on the approach of better times, and that there is none too much time to prepare for them. We are reminded of this by seeing the large numbers now in attendance at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training School. This is the right step for a young man to take,—the more valuable he can make his services. ervices, the better it will be for him.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
and statistics of the Travelers' Insurance Company
will bear close examination. They show that the
Company has steadily progressed in spite of hard
times, increasing its assets and surplus, and making a handsome gain in accident business, while
the falling off in amount of life insurance is surprisingly small.

ALL OWNERS
of old Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines should
call at the office, L55 State street. The Company
are prepared to exchange with all the old castomers on very reasonable terms, and give them
a new machine still better than the old, and far in
advance of any other.

offer special inducements to purchasers at whole-sale and retail, of sheet music, music books, vio-lins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck

FRAGRANT SOZODONT
hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perframes the breath, cleanses, beautifies, and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Bold by all

NEW YORK.

The New Year and the Business Prospects.

The Gold Market and the Silver Bill.

How Mr. Tilden Looks at the Presidential Complication.

The Ashtabula Disaster---Life-Insurance Mutterings.

Peter Cooper's Call on Commo dore Vanderbilt.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The new year finds the Metropolis with abundant snow, and plenty of aleighs to be had at the rate of \$5 per hour. The number of these vehicles gliding about, at those rates, would give one a very inadequate idea of the stringency of the times or of the depressing aspect of political affairs. It must be admitted that New York does not feel exactly ruined yet. There are many wan and woe-begone faces to be seen, many men and women out of employment, much misery chronicled in the columns of the newschronicled in the columns of the news-papers. Speculators on the bear side of the market are preaching the alow but sure decay of the city, growing out of the fact that Vanderbilt has four tracks to his railroad, while Scott and Garrett have only two each. The Ashtabula disaster caused the old year to go out in gloom not less disheartening than that inspired by the recent Brooklyn horror. The political situation is far from reassuring even now; yet in spite of all drawbacks there is a confidence, universally shared, that we are on a confidence, universally shared, that we are on the eve of better times. THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

has dragged its torpid length along three years and three months. Few, even of the oldest croakers, would have predicted so long a stretch of continuous grinding times. The expected revival has seemed to show itself at intervals, but when everybody was beginning to congratulate everybody that relief was coming at last, prices have fallen off a fraction more, and a new crop of failures has been harvested by the mercantile agencies. Among the signs of improvement now, the most important is the rise in the rate of interest to 7 per cent, implying, as it does, a re-newed demand for the use of capital. Alnewed demand for the use of capital. Although the rate may fall back somewhat after the disbursement of the January dividends, I am persuaded that money will command better rates through the present year than its average since the beginning of 1874, and, if this proves to be the case, it will demonstrate that the profitable employmment of capital is again returning to biess the land, and to give living wages to the laborer. The fool's paradise of 3 per cent interest has been tried effectually, and to the prime disgust of the workingman. THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET has baffled the wisdom of that numerous class

who think that the prosperity of the nation is intimately connected and bound up with the tion, or the State election, or the town election, or some other election. Of all the things that tion, or the State election, or the town election, or some other election. Of all the things that could happen in a political way to "send gold up," nothing could possibly have happened so well calculated to that end as a disputed Presidency. Much gold was bought at 110% within a few days days succeeding the election, on the hypothesis that Tilden and civil war, or Hayes and military despotism, were coming in, and in either cas that liberty was going out. The insensate and parverse market fell steadily to 107, where it remains as heavy as a stone-quarry. The precise reason for this is that we have been latterly exporting more produce and merchandise than we have been importing, and the balance has been coming to us in gold, which gold has to be sold coming to us in gold, which gold has to be sold like any other article of which there is an oversupply. If the panic-stricken politicians had bought all that was offered, and were able to hold it, the price would have remained at 110½; but, as the supply exceeded the demand, it naturally fell. The eventuality much yearned for by Mr. William D. Kelley and other philosophers for commencing to resume specie payments—i. e., a balance of trade in our favor—seems to have come. I, for one, am watting to

seems to have come. I, for one, am waiting to see them begin.

Perhaps they are intending to begin with

The Bland Silver bill, which passed the House with such a losseness, has met a check in the Senate in an unexpected quarter. M. Cernuschi, the French economist and champion bi-metalist of the Latin countries, who was invited hither by the Silver Commission, has, I believe, convinced the Senate branch therof that it would be impolite for the United States to take separate action by way of remonetizing silver, but that the influence of the United States might be very usefully given in urging the nations of Western Europe to join us in restoring the double legal-tender of gold and silver in a way that would really maintain the equilibrium of the two metals. To this plan there can be no objection, and I am not surprised to hear that Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, the real author of the Silver-Demonetizing bill of 1873, has given it his cordial assent. So, undoubtedly, will every gold-standard man in the country. If M. Cernuschi has really secomplished this modification of plans among his friends, he has rendered us a great service, and will perhaps render his own country in the end a greater one. He has been ably assisted, I learn, by Mr. S. Dana Horton, of Fomeroy, O., whose recent publication on bi-metalism (printed by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati), although somewhat overloaded with learning, is one of the most comprehensive and acute discussions of this subject to be found anywhere.

Against any scientific settlement of the silver question there will probably be a good deal of speechmaking and reneral thrashing in the House of Representatives. The House is perfectly clear on two points: first, that it ought to oppose Wall street, meaning thereby all who have saved anything; and second, that it ought to put down the dectrinairs, meaning thereby all who have saved anything; and second, that it ought to put down the dectrinairs, meaning thereby all who have saved anything; and second there by all who Perhaps they are intending to begin with

sidized tool or the bloated bondholders of Europe,—the same who are supposed to have taken Director Linderman into their pay in 1878. Perhaps, however,

THE POLITICAL SITUATION
Will absorb so much attention during the next sixty days that silver and gold will get very little attention from Congress. While everything from Louisians and Fiorida is examined with critical and eager scrutiny, it is apparent that the public sentiment of the North is to be the deciding factor of the contest, if it can be ascertained what that sentiment really is. Two petitions of a non-partisan character have been sent to Washington—one by merchants and bankers in Philadelphia, and the other by merchants and bankers in New York. The New York press extol them both indiscriminately as evincing patriotism, impartiality, public spirit, etc. It seems not to have been noticed particularly that the Philadelphia petition protested against any decision being arrived at without the assent of both Houses of Congress. This is tantamount to declaring that, in the opinion of the signers, the presiding officer of the Senate is not authorized to count the Electoral votes. The New York petition, not he other hand, dealt in nothing but generalities, urging Congress to behave in a proper and becoming manner. We are not accustomed to look to Philadelphia for opinions, but in this case it must be acknowledged that that city is distinguished over hermore important neighbor,—for, whatever may be the value of the opinion embodied in her business men's petition, it is something capable of being made fast to, like a hitching-post, while the New York deliverance is too elastic and slippery for service in rough weather. It is, nevertheless, perceptible that the atmosphere of New York is not favorable to the one-man power in the matter of counting the Electoral votes. It have not seen Mr. Tilden since the great

I have not seen Mr. Tilden since the gre-dispute began, but a friend tells me that h dropped in upon him Christmas-Day and foun reminded of the perplexity of the individual who objected to turkey as an article of food because it was rather too much for one and not enough for two: so he accepted an invitation to relieve Mr. Tilden of his Christmas embarrassment, and the twain direct together without are edited. The impression

left upon my friend's mind after some bours' conversation is that Mr. Tilden is very little discremposed on the subject of the election,—that he thinks he was elected to the Presidency by the people, and that if the people can afford to see him deprived of the office he can afford to be deprived of it.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER
is the theme on every tongue, and serves well as the piece de resistance for New Year's callers, but will shortly be forgotten by all except the friends and relatives of the lost and by the mained and disangured victims who survived that awful plunge. It is to be hoped that the culprit who is responsible for that Ashtabula bridge may be run to earth, dug out, held up, and forced to carry his responsibility in a public manner to the day of his death. Already there are signs of squirming in many directions, and especially in the neighborhood of Cleveland. The captivating suggestion is thrown out that it was a perfectly good bridge; that it never behaved badly before; that it was such a faithful and reliable bridge that the difficulty must have been on account of the

is thrown out that it was a perfectly gobridge; that it never behaved badly before; it was such a fattrul and reliable bridge the the difficulty must have been on account of the train weighing too much; that the accident welcarly providential, etc. Five or six years agravelers by the Lake Shore Road were it pressed by the massiveness of the stone are bridges in course of construction over the deep ravines between Buffalo and Clevel and except over Ashtabula Creek. It is a mitake to say or suppose that the Lake Shore is badly built road. It is, in fact, one of the bebuilt highways in the world, and the Ashtabul bridge was its only weak point, unless in parallel is to be found over a similar gully ne Painesville. The fact that it is, for the mopart, an uncommonly well built road serves toom out for more aignal reproof the culpr. Painesville. The fact that it is, for the mart, an uncommonly well built road serves point out for more signal reproof the culp who has allowed this nellish accident to coto pass. The stockholders of the Lake Sh Road who have allowed their money to be pended with lavish liberality for the particular purpose of making a good and safe road shot be most zealous in finding the responsible parand casting him into outer darkness, whithere is weeping and gaashing of teeth. The mutterings among holders of LIFE INSURANCE policies grow louder and more frequent, settion is in circulation and has been large signed asking an examination in estation in

policies grow louder and more frequent. A petition is in circulation and has been largely signed asking an examination in estall of the assets of the Equitable. It has been signed by so respectable and so numerous a body of policy-holders that it cannot be safely ignored or refused. No suspicion is cast upon the Society by the petition, but the opinion is expressed that the failures of the Coutinental and the Security have shaken public confidence in the safequards supposed to be thrown around the holders life-insurance policies, and that the time has come for such persons to look out for themselves. The fact is that State supervision of life insurance companies, if it was ever valuable, is worth nothing now in public estimation. Perhaps it is well that policy-holders should be shaken up to a realizing sense of their position. Their position is that they have collectively established a fund, which, with interest at say 4½ per cent, will pay all their policies at maturity; out everything depends upon the fund remaining intact and the interest being duly paid. Experience has shown that they cannot hire a man, and call him State Superintendent of Insurance, to inform them promptly and truthfully whether the fund remains intact or not. This is something they must attend to themselves, and if any officers of life-insurance companies make difficulty of exposing their assets in detail to a respectable body of their policy-holders, it will be the best evidence in the world that their affairs are in an unsound condition. Life insurance in the abstract is one of the finest products of modern civilization, and it depends upon policy-holders, and not upon State officers, to make it in the concrete something near what it is in the abstract.

Among The New-Year's CALLERS

AMONG THE NEW-TEAR'S CALLERS
I have met to-day was Peter Cooper, sged 86, who had just called on Cornelius Vanderbilt, aged 88. The Commodore does not leave his bed now, but he insisted upon having his venerable friend admitted to his room. Mr. Cooper is looking as fresh and rosy and benevolent as he did ten years ago, and the sight of him by the side of his daughter, Mrs. Abram 8. Hewitt, and the children of the latter, is a healthy introduction to the new year. Mr. Cooper enjoys a joke about his canvass for the Presidency, and congratulates himself that he was the only candidate not likely to plunge his country internourning by contention and dispute over the returns. AMONG THE NEW-YEAR'S CALLERS

THE RAILROADS.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. The principal railroad managers in this city are of the opinion that the Railroad and Warehouse Commission as at present constituted is a complete failure and of no earthly use to any a complete failure and of no earthly use to any one except the Commissioners themselves. They do not, however, think that the Board should be abolished altogether. If a different law were passed regulating the election and duties of the Commissioners, they think a great deal of good, both to the railroads and the public, might be accomplished. They are of the opinion that arbitrators between the corporations and the public are a necessity, and if the right kind of men were chosen much trouble and ill-feeling between the two could be avoided. A majority of the railroad managers and solicitors say that if the Commissioners could be chosen in the following manner the problem solicitors say that if the Commissioners could be chosen in the following manner the problem of regulating the railroads by State supervision would be solved: All the railroads in the State should be given the right to choose one of the Commissioners. They should select a man of high integrity, and of ability as to choose one of the Commissioners. They should select a man of high integrity, and of ability as a railroad manager.—some such man as Mr. Robert Harris. The Supreme Court shall be given the right to select the second member of the Board. They shall chose one of the best railroad attorneys in the State—a man like Judge Lawrence or Beckwith. The third member of the Board shall be selected by the Governor, and he should appoint a representative of the farmers. The Commission organized in this manner would represent all interests, and all matters referred to it would be dealt with according to law and justice. The Commissioners should be invested with judicial powers, and to them all cases for arbitrament should be referred, and their decision accepted as final. They should have to decide who was to blame for accidents, regulate the rate of speed, etc.—in fact, all questions between the public and the railroads should be referred to and decided by them. Some such system as this prevails in England and works like a charm, and it is the opinion that if it were tried here it would give general satisfaction to all the parties interested in the matter.

The rates go up alowly but surely. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads leading from this city to the East) yesterday hald another meeting and decided upon restorleading from this city to the East) yesterday hald another meeting and decided upon restoring the passenger-rates to what they were before the railroad war commenced, to all points west of Rochester, Buffalo, and Syracuse. No advance to points east of those places could be decided upon, as the war between the New York Ceutral and Erie Railroads on the business between Buffalo and New York is still going on. Efforts are being made to settle the difficulty between the two contestants in order to bring about a restoration of rates, to all points. The probabilities are now that if the difficulties mentioned above are settled, the rate from Chicago to New York will be restored to \$22, and to other points in proportion. A short time ago it was believed that the railroads would not venture again on such high rates, and that \$20 from Chicago to New York would go. But the advance lately made has stimulated their appetite for high prices to such an extent that nothing less than a restoration of the old charges will do them. But it is doubtful whether a move of this kind will prove remunerative in the end. The business is very dull, and the people have not the means to pay exorbitant rates just now. The result will be that many of those who would travel if the rates were reasonable will find it just as well to stay at home if they are too high.

The reses which were advanced yesterday are: From Chicago to Syracuse \$17, old rate \$12; to Bochester \$15.40, old rate \$11.40; to Buffalo \$14, old rate \$12. The rate for second-class to Buffalo has been fixed at \$11.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Saw Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5.—A San Diego dispatch says the Board of Trustees met the citizens en masse last night to discuss railroad matters. A resolution was adopted indorsing the action of the Trustees, which was strict adherence to a direct line, with the demand that work should begin at this end within six months, thirty miles to be completed the first year, and no bonds to be issued for any point without like work on this end.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 5.—A fire in Mahome this county, last May, destroyed the Mas Hall, and the brethren, with commendable which was dedicated to-night with the usual cere-monies of the Order. George Scruggs, Master of Western Star Lodge, No. 240, in this city, hav-ing been duly authorized to open a Provisional Grand Lodge, conducted the ceremonies, asUrbana. The Rev. W. N. McElroy d

THE SILVER QUESTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Board of Trained and the control of a silver basis, and particular control of the control of a silver basis, and particular control of the control of th consider the question of remonetizing silver at a fixed relation of value to gold coin, and said the Fresident to invite European Government to participate in such consideration. The repe embodies a petition that silver coin shall not a made a legal tender for any sum larger than it

DEATES. ANDERSON—Jan. 3, of pneumonia, Neille, is fant daughter of Joseph and Neille B. Anderson aged 7 weeks and 6 days.

Funeral from residence, 1800 Wahash-av., Sunday at 20 clock. Friends are invited.

EF New York City and Boston papers plans

copy.

O'REILLY—Suddenly, at Roselle, DuPass County, Ill., William O'Reilly, aged 29 years, of inflammation of the bowels.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, its West Harrison-st., Saturday, Jan. 6, at 90 clotks, m., by cars to Calvary.

BAKER—Jan. 5, at his residence, 120 Vlacennes-av., Theedore Baker, aged 75 years amonths and D days.

Funeral from the bouse sunday at 3 p. m. Remains to be faken to Norwalk, O.

WALSH—Genevieve A. Walsh, aged 10 years and 7 months, daughter of John L. and Margaret E.

Walsh, of South Chicago. Funeral from 418 State-si., Sunday, Jan. 7, 29, m.
DONOVAN—The dearly beloved child of Jeremiah and Mary Donovan, Ellen Donovan, died Jan. 5, 1877, aged 3 years and 4 months.
Will be conveyed to Calvary by carriages on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, from 160 Ninetecent-si.
WALLACE—Mrs. William J. Wallace, at their residence, Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av., Jan. 5, Remains will be interred at Vassar, Mich.
LORD—Jan. 5, of diphtheric croup, Ray Hoyt, aged 1 year 4 months and 6 days, youngest son af Edgar A. and Mary B. Lord, and grandchild of James F. Lord.
Funeral from residence, 61 Twenty-fourth-se

BROWN—william Brown, ared 57 years, of heart-disease.
Funeral Sunday, at 11 a. m... carriages to Calvary, from residence, 276 Sont Twelfth-st., thence to Holy Family Church.

[F Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.
BEAGAR—Jan. 5, 1877, Emily Ann. eldest daughter of John P. and Lizzie Beagar, aged 11 years and 9 months.
Funeral from residence, 54 Farrell-st., on Sunday, 10 a. m., carriages to Calvary.
SCHUH—Jan. 5, 1877, at 187 Firth-av., of diphtheria, youngest son of Mathew and Sarak Schuh. Funerai on Sunday, Jan. 7. All friends are ceredially invited to attend at 1 o'clock p. m.
WOODBURY—Jan. 4. Sabrina D., wife of 8. J.,
Woodbury, aged 72 years and 11 months.
Funeral from the residence, 1111 Prairie-ar.,
Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'cleck p. m. Remains
will be taken East. Friends are invited.
PATTER—At 84. Charles, Kane County., Ill.,
on the 3d inst., David Patter, aged 76 years and 11
months.

months.

He was a native of New Hampshire; emigrated to this State torty years ago.

BOWLER-Of scarlet fever, at his parents' residence, 303 South Jefferson-st., yesterday morning, at 4:30 o'clock, Eddy, the beloved child of Edmond and Maggie Bowler, aged 1 year and 5 souths.
Funeral from the above address at 10 o'clock this norning, by carriages to Calvary. CONFECTIONERY.

the Union - expressed to al parts. 1 m and upward a 25, 40, 60c per m. Address orders GUNTHER. Confee

PERFUMERY. MARS" A swenty-size cent size of the exquisite "Mars" Cologne is now issued. Larger sizes, 31, 32, and 33, 50. BUCK & RAY-NER, Druggiets. Chicago. HAIR GOODS.

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.,

AUCTION. REGULAR TRADE SALE.

Tuesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 a. m. Dry Goods. Clothing.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 9:20 o'clock, 16 crates W.
G. CROCKERT. At 11 o'clock,
25 FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS.
We shall sell regardless of prices, a very large stock of
New and Second Household

FURNITURE, Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Kitchen Furniture of every description, Show Cases, Office Deaks, Stores, made-up Carpets. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. We Shall offer Jan. 10, at Auction, OUR USUAL FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES, And in addition, a large and well-assorted stock of RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHICH WE SHALL CLOSE. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sv. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Organs, Stoves, Crockery Ware, And Other Merchandise,

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 6. at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. 50 COOKING RANGES AT AUGTION.

On Saturday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, At our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabssb-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioner By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

We will sell at our stores at 10:30 this a. m., a full stock of new and desirable PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS. Library and Office Furniture,

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

RADDIN & CLAPP, fill hold their First Anction Sale of Boots, Shoes and abbers. Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock, when they made to the control of soois adapted to the control of the control of soois adapted to the control of the control of soois adapted to the control of the con

LITERA

The Art-Gallery tennial Ex

Conservation of of Girls---Ju Paints

Thomas Carlyle an

cebergs of the Antare Insect-Stings--Po sian Stm

Extinction of Races tion -- The Iris F Scientific

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THE EXHIBITION THE EXHIBITION
THE ART-GALLERY OF T
SELECTION FROM THE PAIR
EXHIBITED BY ALMA-TADE
INGDON, MORAN, FTG.. BY
and Descriptive Text by
With Sixteen Steel Engrav
Pifty-two Drawings on Wophia: Gebbie & Barrie. Clarg & Co. Price, \$12.50
This elegant volume arrid
days too late to assist in the
extractic presented in our terms. spectacie presented in our bolidays. It is like the comes to the feast after the rer and the bride and gre enjoy their honeymoon. I books has not been so sate bers that have lately troop the pomp and heauty of ricly pictures, and choice account examine with real sate of the pomp and the pictures that out forward the forward that ou specimens that put forwar The volume before us is eral reason. It is a sup book-maker's art; its en

the memory of a pleasing Centeunial Exhibition; and sprightly eketch of modern commentary on the pai which have been selected

gallery of the great World'

ings are many of them exq witness the plate facing statue of America, the Sar Premiere Pose, the Breezy the copies after Alma-Tad possible to specialize where is of so high an order of ex-Among the engravings, pated, is one representin George Becker, of Paris, wh regarded as the most strill Exhibition. Of the suther regarded as the most strike Exhibition. Of the author Strahan records a few cences: "Amid the paint-markets of the Latiu Quainfree asmall, fresh-faced aquiline profile, overshado by tail and glossy hat; in 6 box of colors, which is of a upon the ground, and whip proportion of the person of spreads his short compassed tension in getting briskli is Becker. "Come back or in it," saws the studio-frants, alluding to the Spar lie takes all jests with a smile, and goes home to "collect walking with him painter Ingres, and the d'down with him, as he set tread among the mourners and he asked a group who ment near the church, "Sporto-cochere!" while the that the flakes would have up in finiting him out, laughted among the solemnities of is the pleasant little lad, alweonciliating, who goes into I enormous brushes, and the almost Michael-Angelet Rizpah." These remarks upon the is its author recall a clever bit is a the or in the side of th 'Rizpah.''

These remarks upon the sits author recall a clever bit serted in an article upon the in the National Baptist. "Othe Art-Building," says the am not ashamed to admit the line arts was to confer same time to refine and clev pictures that received the me.

picture, it is high art. I was ing something."
That many skillful pictures were not vulnerable to the k shafts aimed by the above from the selections presented and from his picuant, inte upon them and the artists wi The edition of the work copies, 250 of which are intention through the West. THE HEALTH OF STUDIES FOR THE CONSERVAT OF GELLS. BY TULLIO SCUE M. D., Author of "Masern Young Wives and Mothers," 227. New York: J. B. Ford. There is need to the production of the production There is need enough of their object the instruction daughters in the principles of anapters in the principles of and of hygiene. It might re posed that the immense im-aciences would insure their among the branchts of know-sential to the education of ev-not so. Herbert Spencer rems on "Education": "If, by sor-not a vestige of us descond

same time to refine and elevictures that received the me were those that represented son would have turned away occurred in real life. I will pan driving away the vulture of her seven sons; this, thou pulsive, appeared to me not har, and was not destitute of by it is 'The Interior of a hackground and around are wild beasts, while in the ground is a dead horse, with free the beasts.

skinning the carcass, the empoor horse, and all the detail with revolting fidelity. If you would hold your nose. But, whing the carcass, the empoor horse, and all the detail with revolting fidelity. If you would hold your nose. But, who picture, it is high art. I was lorg something.

on "Education": "If, by son not a vestige of us descend future save a pile of our some college examination-imagine how puzzled an period would be on fine indication that the ever likely to be parents. 'The curriculum for their or fancy him concluding. 'I leborate preparation for midigity for reading the books or and of coexisting nations (fix is seems clear that these peoworth reading in their own too mo reference whatever to the children. They could not has to omit all training for this sponsibilities. Evidently, the ast to omit all training for the sponsibilities. Evidently, the sponsibilities is possible to the laws of least likely treasure to be in the most accomplished gradual and especially is it wanting to it is most needful. Our wom health depends the well-being notoriously ignorant of the true and of the easterwards

nesith depends the well-being notoriously ignorant of the tru and of the saleguards and of the asseguards and disease. The mournful for the invalid condition of jority of American wives and necleation of books like the ostep toward the retunedy of state of things. It awakens the concerned to a realization of the of understanding the function of understanding the function comony, and of protecting rangement and disorder. It mother upon her duty as the besith of her danghters, and in of the habits to be chernshed in that first of earthly blossings.

VER QUESTION.

an 5.—The Board of Tradesport taking strong grounds for of a silver backs, and peter of a silver backs, and peter of appoint Government Com-European Commissioners to an of remonetizing silver at an of remonetizing silver at an of remonetation. The report of the silver coin shall not be a for any sum larger than 510.

EATHS. 3, of pneumonia, Nellie, in-seph and Nellie B. Anderson, lays. lence, 1809 Wabash-av., Sun-riends are invited. ity and Boston papers please

Norwalk, O.

Pe A. Walsh, aged 10 years and
Yohn L. and Margaret E.

daughter of Mr. and

beloved child of Jerelien Donovan, died Janlien Donovan, died Janlien Bonovan, died Janlien Jereto Calvary by carriages on
from 160 Nineteenth-st.
William J. Wallace, at their
st. and Evans-av. Jan. 5.
red at Vassar, Mich.
theric croup, Ray Hoyt.
6 days, youngest son of
ord, and grandchild of

61 Twenty-fourth-st., m., to Oakwood Ceme-

wn, aged 57 years, of

ers please copy.

7. Emily Ann, eldest
Lizzie Beagar, aged 11

Calvary.
at 187 Fifth-av., of Mathew and Sarah

dan. 7. All friends are cornd at 1 o clock p. m.

Sabrina D., wife of S. J.

ears and II months.
residence, Ill1 Prairie av.

at 3 o clock p. m. Remains
ands are invited.

S. Kane County. Ill.

cr, aged 76 years and II

v Hampshire; emigrated

address at 10 o'clock this alvary.

et fever, at his parents' resi-fferson-at., yesterday morn-Eddy, the beloved child of Bowler, aged 1 year and 8

LEBRATED throughout Union expressed to all 1s. 1 m and upward at 20, 40, 60c per m. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec Honer, Chicago.

A twenty-five cent size of the exquisite "Mars" Cologne is tow issued. Larger sizes, \$1, 2, and \$3, 50. BUCK & RAY-NEH, Druggists, Chicago.

distantion, best goods at lewest prices can and retail. Goods con C.O.B. y part of the U.S. Send for Price-Balletening latest string, 50 cts.; Bogle's Complexion Fowder, cruham, 290 W. Madison St., Chicago,

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TRADE SALE, an. 9, 9:30 a. m.

s. Clothing.

at 9:30 o'clock, 16 crates W. W. At 110'clock.
ASS CUTTERS.
I prices, a very large stock of cond Household
ITURE,

cases, Office Deaks, Stoves, GORE & CO., Auctioneers. lan. 10, at Auction, E ASSORTMENT OF ESHOES.

arge and well-assorted TS AND SHOES,

ULAR SATURDAY SALE.

oets, Pianos, Crockery Ware, chandise,

Jan. 6. at 9:30 o'clock, at 8 and 120 Wabash-av. GRANGES

at 10:30 this a. m., a full

Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c. ENERAL MERCHANDISE VAMARA & Co., W. cor. Madison-st. at 9:30 o'clock, we will sell OTS AND SHOES at AUC Buffalo-Lined Boots and

CHAMBER SETS.

OTION, 6, at 10 o'clock, 18 and 120 Wabash-av. ERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CH WE CLOSE. 0., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. UTTERS & CO.

STONERY.

PUMERY.

Insect-Stings-Poverty of Russian Students.

Extinction of Races---Arctic Explora stion .- The Iris Family --- Brief Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

The Art-Gallery at the Cen-

tennial Exhibition.

of Girls---Juveniles---

Painters.

Thomas Carlyle and His Wife, and Edward Irving-Popular

Books.

lesbergs of the Antarctic-How to Treat

LITERATURE.

THE EXHIBITION ART-GALLERY. THE EXHIBITION ART-GALLERY.

THE ABT-GALLERY OF THE EXHIBITION. A
SELECTION FROM THE PAINTINGS AND SCULFTURE
EMBRITED BY ALMA-TADEMA, BIERSTADT, HUNTBARDS, MORAN, ETC., ETC. With Introduction
and Descriptive Text by EDWARD STRAMAN.
With Sixteen Steel Engravings, India Proofs, and
Hity-two Drawings on Wood. Quarto. Philadelphis: Gebbie & Barrie. Chicago: Jansen, McClarg & Co. Price, \$12.50.

This elegant volume arrives on the scene some ctacle presented in our bookstores during the comes to the feast after the nuptial ceremony is over and the bride and groom have departed to enjoy their honeymoon. Yet the taste for fine books has not been so sated by the lavish numhers that have lately trooped from the press in the pomp and beauty of rich bindings, and loveby pictures, and choice accessories, that we can-not examine with real satisfaction any fresh

eral reason. It is a superior sample of the book-maker's art; its engravings perpetuate the memory of a pleasing department of the Centennial Exhibition; and its text furnishes a sprightly sketch of modern art, with a running commentary on the paintings and marbles which have been selected for notice from the which have been selected for notice from the gallery of the great World's Fair. The engrav-ings are many of them exquisitely executed, as witness the plate facing the frontispiece, the statue of America, the San Giorgio, Venice, La Preniere Pose, the Breczy Day Off Dieppe, and the copies after Alma-Tadema. But it is impossible to specialize where an entire collection is of so high an order of excellence.

Among the engravings, as might be antici-

pated, is one representing the "Rizpah," by George Becker, of Paris, which was universally regarded as the most striking picture in the Exhibition. Of the author of this work, Mr. regarded as the most striking picture in the Ethibition. Of the author of this work, Mr. Strahan records a few interesting reminiscences: "Amid the paint-shops, and costume-markets of the Latin Quartier is to be seen often a small, fresh-faced figure, with a good, aguiline profile, overshadowed by an immensely tall and glossy hat; in the hand an artist's box of colors, which is of a size almost to drag upon the ground, and which conceals a large proportion of the person of the walker, as he spreads his short compasses to their utmost detension in getting briskly over the ground. It is Becker. 'Come back with your color-box, or in it,' save the studio-friend from whom he parts, alluding to the Spartan and his shield, lie takes all jests with a quiet, good-natured smile, and goes home to paint tragedy. We recollect walking with him to the funeral of the painter Ingres, and the difficulty of keeping down' with him, as he stepped with mincing tread among the mourners. It was snowing, and he asked a group who passed on the pavement near the church, 'Shall we not seek a portecocherel' while the attendants, opining that the fakes would have uncommon difficulty in finding him out, laughed at his anxiety, even among the solemnities of the occasion. Shah is the pleasant little lad, always mild, neat, and conditating, who goes into his studio, selzes his stormous brushes, and turns out for us the almost Michael-Angelesque composition of 'Rizpah.'"

These remarks upon the subject of Rizpah and is author recall a clever bit of art criticism inserted in an article upon the Exposition printed in the National Baptist. "Our first visit was to the Art-Building," says, the writer. "Here I am not ashamed to admit that I learned much. It had been my impression that I learned much. It had been my impression that I learned much. It had been my impression that the object of the line arts was to confer pleasure, and at the same time to refine and elevate the mind. The pictures that received the most marked praise were those that represented scenes which a person would have turned away from if they had occurred in real life. I will say nothing of Rizpah driving away the vultures from the bodies of her seven sons; this, though ghastly and repulsive, appeared to me not absolutely disgusting, and was not destitute of power. But near by it is 'The Interior of a Menagerie.' In the background and around are the cages of the wild beasts, while in the centre and foreground is a dead horse, which is being cut up for the beasts. The process of skinning the careass, the emaciated form of the poor horse, and all the details, are represented will revolting fidelity. If you should see such a thing in real life, you would gag and would hold your nose. But, when you see it in a picture, it is high art. I was glad to be learning something."

That many skillful pictures in the Art-Gallery were not vulnerable to the keen-edged, ironical shafts aimed by the above writer is evident from the selections presented by Mr. Strahan, and from his pinuant, intelligent comments upon them and the artists who wrought them. The edition of the work is limited to 500 copies, 250 of which are intended for distribution through the West. These remarks upon the subject of Rizpah and

THE HEALTH OF GIRLS.

**ROTHERS AND DAUGHTERS: PRACTICAL STUDIES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF GIRLS.

**ROTHERS AND DAUGHTERS: PRACTICAL STUDIES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF GIRLS.

**M. D., Anthor of "Maternity: A Treatise for Young Wives and Mothers," etc., etc., 12mo., pp. 257. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. Price, 21. 50.

There is need enough of books having for their object the instruction of mothers and darghters in the principles of human physiology and of hygiene. It might reasonably be supposed that the immense importance of these sciences would insure their being included among the branches of knowledge deemed essential to the education of every child, but it is not as. Herbert Spencer remarks, in his treatise on "Education": "If, by some strange chance, not avestige of us descended to the remote lature save a pile of our school-books or examination-papers, we may imagine how puzzled an antiquary of the period would be on finding in them no indication that the learners were were likely to be parents. 'This must have been a decribed the preparation for many things, especially for reading the books of extinct nations and of coexisting nations (from which, indeed, is seens clear that these people had very little worth reading in their own tongue); but I find no reference whatever to the bringing-up of children. They could not have been so absurd as to omit all training for this greatest of responsibilities. Exidently, then, this was the chool-course of one of their monastic orders.'"

A knowledge of the laws of life is the last and least likely treasure to be in the possession of the most accomplished graduates of our schools, and uspecially is it was the extension of the most accomplished graduates of our schools, and uspecially is it was the extension of the possession of the most accomplished graduates of our schools, and uspecially is the vertice. wiedge of the involved in the possession of the control of the involved in the possession of it accomplished graduates of our schools, recially is it wanting to the sex to whom at needful. Our women, upon whose depends the well-being of the race, are asly ignorant of the truths of physiology of the saloguards against debility sease. The mournful result is vistle invalid condition of the great many and the remedy of this deplorable faings. It awakens those most deeply ned to a realization of the vital necessity results in the processing the faings. It awakens those most deeply ned to a realization of the vital necessity results of protecting them against denset and disorder. It enlightens the upon her duty as the guardian of the of her daughters, and informs the latter

Conservation of the Health

JUVENILES.

IN THE SKY-GARDEN. By LIEFE W. CHARPNEY. Illustrated by J. WELLS CHARPEN;
("Champ"). Square 12mo. pp. 211. Boston:
Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & C. Frice, 32.

LONG AGO. A YEAR OF CHILD-LIFE. By KLISGRAY. Illustrated from Designs by Suan Halz,
JULIA P. DARNEY, and KRIEN DAY HALE.
16mo., pp. 240. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks &
Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price,
\$1.50.

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"Illustrated by 'Champ' "is an announcement that insures an eager clutch for the book that is fortunate enough to bear it. We are sure of a feast upon a variety of designs marked by freshness, vigor, and humor, in an unusual degree.

"How clever the man is!" is the exclamation frequently evoked by his vivid figures, which express character in every line of form and feature. Not all may know who this talented "Champ" is; therefore we borrow a few lines relating to him from Strahan's "Art-Gallery of the Exhibition": "Two Bostonians, both Champneys, enlivened the American colony in France eight years or so ago,—Benjamin, the elder, an old-fashioned landscape painter, with a soul and heart eternally young; and a sim youth, J. W. Champney, who in those days lived in a very small and very lofty room in the Rue de Dauphin, and carried up his own milk in the morning for a home-made breakfast. Those days of student-liberty and independent for tune-fighting are over now, and, as "Champ, the young art-adventurer is famous. His illustration" to Mr. King's work on 'The Great Sout' all his charming Centennial American skete. As French journal, have won him admirers in America, England, and France, and procured him compliments in more than one language."

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PAINTERS. PAINTERS.

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF PAINTERS OF
ALL SCHOOLS. By Louis Viarnot and Other
Writers. Svo., pp. 467. Philadelphia: J. B.
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To call this work a biographical dictionary of

painters would be to characterize it very justly, since it contains sketches of the life and works of upward of 1,000 artists who have excelled in of upward of 1,000 artists who have excelled in their profession. The memoirs are conveniently arranged in the order of the various schools of painting which arose one after the other in different ages and countries. The work is based upon Les Mercelles de la Peinture, by Louis Viardot; but considerable additions have been made from numerous other volumes. The illustrations, which are in the finest style of French engravings, are also chiefly taken from Viardot's work. The book is very handsomely published, and may be commended both for its beauty and its usefulness.

There were not wanting predictions that the affection between teacher and pupil would develop into a touderer possion, and that Irving would sometime woo Jane Welch for his vife. But this was not to be. At the end of a twelvermouth Irving left Haddington, and, according to our story, went to Kirkaldy, where Thomas Carlyle happened to be at the time. The two youths were both natives of the County of Dumfrisshire, in the south of Scotiand. Irving was born in Annan, in the year 1728, and Carlyle in the Town of Seclefechan, in 1726. The circumstances of their first and last meeting are related by the latter in the closing paragraph of an article on the death of Irving, which appeared in Fraser's Magaziae in 1835.

"The first time I saw Irving," writes Carlyle, "was six-and-twenty years ago (1839), in his native town, Annan. He was fresh from Edinburg, with college-prizes, high character, and promise: he had come to see our schoolmaster, who had also been his. We heard of famed Professors, of high matters classical, mathematical,—a whole wonderland of knowledge: nothing but joy, health, hopefulness without end, looked cut from the blooming young man. The last time I saw him was three months ago, in London. Friendliness still beamed in his eyes, but now, from amid unquist fire, his face was fisced, wasted, unsound; hoary as with extreme age: he was trembling over the brink of the "farsye. Alleu, thou first friend-adieu while this confused twilight of aristence lasts! Might we meet where twilight has become day!" When the two youths came together again after Irving's years at Haddmyton, the laster had much to say of the remarkable endowments of the "dear and lovely child" whom he had had as a pupil. Finally he took Carlyle with him one salturaly to say over the Sunday at the house of Jane Welch. "Jane was at home, and delighted to see her old teacher. But the young man with him,—hardly past his boyhood, for Carlyle was the to think of him The young man, however, went and came her suitor."

But it was sixteen years aft

Section suppressed with a pitches, The State of State of

POPULAR BOOKS.

The splesdid holiday book, "The Ancient Mariner," illustrated by Dore, has had an astonishing sale in the West. Jansen, McClurg & Co. distributed 530 copies, and could have disposed of 300 more, but the publishers' stock ran out before the demand was supplied. Friday morning before Christmas a consignment of 150 copies was received at 10 o'clock, and at 5 p. m. Saturday the last one was gone. A single order from a country town called for sixty-five copies. The popularity of "Holen's Babies" remains undiminished. The publishers have issued 100,000 copies, and of these the Chicago house already mentioned has sold just 10,000.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

ICEBERGS OF THE ANTARCTIC. Sir C. Wyville Thompson recently gave a lecture in Glasgow upon the peculiarities in the physical conditions of the Antarctic regions. In the months of January and February, 1874, the Challenger was cruising in Antarctic waters, and the observations made at that time furand the observations made at that time fur-nished the speaker with the materials for his address. The peculiar conformation of the te-bergs filling the sea south of L. 60 deg. was the subject of particular discussion. The bergs en-countered by the Challenger were universally table-topped and perfectly flat, with a covering of dazglingly-white snow. Some of the larger ones were one or two miles in length, and had wideathy preserved, their cariginal position. ones were one or two mues in length, and had evidently preserved their original position. The average height of these bergs was about 200 feet. Their sides were blue, the pale tint of the upper part deepening gradually to the base. Viewed closely, the face of the berg was seen to be traversed with a delicate ruling of faint-blue lines, separated more widely as they neared the top.

on.

Sir Wyville deems the evidence nearly conclusive that these icebergs have their origin on land which is comparatively low and fiat, and bordered for a considerable distance by shallow water. "I conceive," he says, "that the upper part of one of these icebergs, including by far the greater part of its bulk, and culminating in the portion exposed above the surface of the sea, was formed by the piling-up of successive layers of snow during the period, amounting perhaps to centuries, during which the loe-cap was slowly forcing itself over the low land and out to sea, over a long extent of gentle slope, until it reached a depth of considerably beyond 200 fathoms. The lower specific weight of the ice then caused an upward strain, which at length overcame the cohesion of the mass, and portions were rent off and floated away. If this be the true history of the formation of these icebergs, the absence of all land-debris in the portion exposed above the surface of the sea is readily understood. If any such exist, it must be confined to the lower part of the berg,—to that part which has moved upon the floor of the loe-sheet."

HOW TO TREAT INSECT-STINGS. A writer in the London Gardes gives the fol-lowing hints on this subject: "The pain caused by the sting of a plant or insect is the result of a certain amount of acid poison injected into the blood. The first thing to be done is to press the tube of a small key firmly on the wound, moving the key from side to side to facilitate moving the key from side to side to facilitate the expulsion of the sting and its accompanying poison. The sting, if left in the wound, should be carefully extra-ted, otherwise it will greatly increase the local irritation. The poison of stings being acid, common sense points to the alkalies as the proper means of care. Among the most easily-procured remedies may be mentioned soft soap, liquor of ammonia (spirits of hartshore), smelling salts, washing soda, quickitime made into a paste with water, lime-water, the juice of an onion, tobacco-juice, chewed tobacco, bruised dock-leaves, tomato-juice, wood-ashes, tobacco-ash, and carbonate of soda. If the sting be severe, rest and coolness should be added to the other remedies, more especially in the case of nervous subjects. Nothing is so apt to make the poison active as heat, and nothing favors its activity less than cold. Let the body be kept cool and at rest, and the activity of the poison will be reduced to a minimum. Any active exertion, whereby the circulation is quickened, will increase both pain and swelling. If the swelling be severe, the part may be rubbed with sweet oil, or a drop or two of laudanum. Stings in the eye, ear, mouth, or throat sometimes lead to serious consequences; in such cases medical advice should always be sought as soon as possible."

The French scientist, M. W. de Fonvielle, protests against the scheme of using balloons in the prosecution of Arctic exploration. In the present state of aeronautical science, there is no certain means of directing a balloon and insuring its progress independent of air-currents; hence a reliance upon it for scientific exploration is impossible.

It is proposed by an American company to introduce fur-seals from Alaska into Lake Superior. The temperature of the lake is regarded as cold enough, and a petition will be presented to the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress to protect the animals from slaughter for twenty years. At the end of that period it is supposed the animals will be acclimatized, and have accumulated so as to afford valuable sport.

The project for creating an inland sea in North Africa is ripe for completion. Capt Roudaire has returned to Tunis, having accom-plished his survey of the Algero-Tunisian de

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

O beautiful blossoms! you speak of the morn
The sweetest my thirty years ever have seen.
Some time in our life, Joe, a golden hope's born.
What! whose is this picture? No! yes, 'tis
Violene.
Whence comes it? Where is she? Tell, tell me,
old boy!
Your cousin! What! No! Joe, I've searched for
her too,—
This woman most precions. 'Twas five years ago—
No, six—in the month when the bright roses brow,
And the trailing arbutus with beautiful blocom
Made Heaven come down to that one little room,
And the trailing arbutus with beautiful blocom
Made Heaven come down to that one little room
That I caught the first glance of the beautiful blue
Of her eyes, and the sweet face so carnest and true.
We loved, but we talked not as most lovers do.
Did she know that I loved her? That I never know;
But a woman, with her intuitions so fine,
Must have sounded each chord in these heartthrobs of mine.

throbs of mine.

Other mornings we gathered these beautiful things.—
The clouds golden-lined, and the moments had wings.

Our meeting pure accident—parted the same—
Never net again—yes, all the Fates were to blame.
Where is she, my jewel! Joe, tell me, for shame!
My engagement—the widow,—well that's but a dream,
For naught shall come 'twixt thee and me, Violene.
You need me my darling; you cry to me there;
Life's sorrow's are lining your sweet face so fair;
So faded, so weary, the hollow eyes shame some one for their tears,—gone her beautiful bloom—
Oh, no, Joe! not gone from me to the dark tomb!

Curses! Who has wrought this? Why are women Curses: Who has wronght this? Why are women made.
With souls like the blossoms, thus to be repaid?
Harry Lee's wife, and they had been married four years!
Handsome man of the world, full of foibles and sneers.—
Loose a little. The Fates! how did they come to

Loose a little. The Fates! how did they come to mate?

She was so full of love, and he so full of hate.
My darling, I would have been constant and true, Letting tears never dim the beautiful blue,
The sunshine of your magnificent eyes.
And so she is safe from us all in the skies!
Well, 'tis better; I, too, a base tyrant might be.
Haif us men of old Satan have taken degree.
White the good fellows, cheated by grace and a curl.
Will go marry the wickedest flirt of a girl,
And lead a dog s life at "vanity Fairs,"
Keeping up Madam's graces and airs,—
I often have wondered how it could be
That angels would fancy the fellows like me,—
Selfish men seeking world-wide for virtue untold;
While we give them the dross, we will covet the gold.

POVERTY OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS.
A large portion of the students of the Russian universities are young men without means, who support themselves, during their term at That they'll cling to the basest, be constant and true.

COLORADO.

The Town of Rosita, and the Sign ver-Mines Surrounding It.

Wet-Mountain Valley and Its Ranchal
---Farms and Dairies.

Climbing the Sierra Majada---Rock Cag-on---The City of Pueblo.

Rosita, Col., at present but little known Eastern people, bids fair to be one of the large I mining towns in Southern Colorado. It resituated fifty miles southwest of Pueblo, mit way between the Hardscrabble and Sangre Ir. Christo ranges of mountains, in what is knowy as the Sierra Majada range. The altitude ig 8,600 feet above the sea-level. It was first labout as a town in 1878, when it had about 200 fe. habitants. At the present writing there is population of over 1,500. Its supply of educistional advantages consists of a graded schoulor young ladies, a public, and a select school Several religious societies have built houses worship that are now occupied by their respective denominations. One newspaper, the Rosi Index, is published by Mr. Charles Bahg. There are four hotels that look as if they we doing good business, a city express. and a pole. doing good business, a city express, and a pod office, which has a daily mail. A small army he freighters' wagons are employed to bring me by chandise from Pueblo.

The growth of the town is due to the e.

found in the surrounding hills or mountaine Silver was first discovered here in 1871, sin is which time there have been hunmerable lodal located and recorded, and many of the min have been developed and are producing ore paying quantities. The oldest and best developed are the Pocahontas, Humboldt, Virgini and Leviathan. The first three are located upwarich and extensive vein,—the Pocahontas by ing down some 300 feet. It has two shafts, two levels, and at tunnel. A late assay, which what have not of the 300-foot level, shows: silve \$1,500, gold \$48, and 20 per cent copper, to thy ton. This is one of the six silver mines of Colorado that received a medal awarded by the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphid The productiveness of the vein is upon an average with all first-class veins known to existand the quality of ore cannot be excelled. It has established its intrinsic value, and the value of the surrounding district in which it is situated THE HUMBOLDT is upon the same vein, and is fally as rich at the Pocahontas. The Minnehalm, prospected by Messrs. Gibson, Rich & Camp, and located on the 30th of October, assayed, two feet from, the top of the ground, two and a half ounces. These gentlemen are confident that they have struck a rich and large-yielding lode, and will work it until they are satisfied that they have been deceived by Mother Earth, or are made millionaires.

These mines are all eastly reached by wagon and have timber and water in abundance. All that is needed is capital to push toward development these enterprises, and Rosita will be on of the most flourishing towns among the Sierr Majada range. Copper and iron ore also aboun in large quantities.

There is already one smelter in operation, a little town called Mooraville, about two mile from Rosita; and another one is being estat lished at Rosita,—the Pennsylvania Sindith Company. This latter is expected to be 1 operation about the last of Jannary.

Were Mountain vallary and easily obtained. Portions of the valley have been taken u by a number of e

that yields a handsome profit. Mr. Martin, the superintendent, kindly permitted us to look into the milk-house. There we saw rows of large pans filled with delicious sweet cream, waiting to be made into butter. The milk-

The chillings have they fixely the best of life. And the control of the children of the childr

RADWAYS REMEDIES.

RADWAYS

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR. After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S · READY RELIEF

Care for Every Pain. Only Pain Remedy

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the inamination of the Aitheys, innamination of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuraigia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, gue Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bit

FEVER and AGUE

DR. RADWAY'S

CLAPP,

LITERATURE.

The Art-Gallery at the Centennial Exhibition.

Conservation of the Health of Girls---Juveniles---Painters.

Thomas Carlyle and His Wife, and Edward Irving-Popular Books.

leabergs of the Antarctic-How to Treat Insect-Stings-Poverty of Russian Students.

Extinction of Races---Arctic Explora tion--- The Iris Family--- Brief Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

THE EXHIBITION ART-GALLERY. THE EXHIBITION ART-GALLERY.

HIE ART-GALLERY OF THE BXHIBITION. A
SELECTION FROM THE PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE
EXHIBITED BY ALMA-TADEMA, BIERSTADY, HUNTDEROS, MORAN, ETC., ETC. With Introduction
and Descriptive Text by EDWARD STRAMAN.
With Sixteen Steel Engravings, India Proofs, and
Phys-two Drawings on Wood. Quarto. Philadelhie: Gebbie & Barrie. Chicago: Jansen, McClarg & Co. Price, \$12.50.

This elegant volume arrives on the scene some days too late to assist in the brilliant and busy ary too late to assist in the orillant and only
pertacle presented in our bookstores during the
olidays. It is like the wedding-guest who
ones to the feast after the nuptial ceremony is
war and the bride and groom have departed to
aloy their honeymoon. Yet the tasts for fine
coks has not been so sated by the lavish numhers that have lately trooped from the press in the pomp and beauty of rich bindings, and loveres, and choice accessories, that we can-mine with real satisfaction any fresh

eral reason. It is a superior sample of the cok-maker's art; its engravings perpetuate the memory of a pleasing department of the Centennial Exhibition; and its text furnishes a connectors that the pointings and marbles which have been selected for notice from the rallery of the great World's Fair. The engravers rallery of the great world's Faur. Ine engrav-ings are many of them exquisitely executed, as witness the plate facing the frontispiece, the states of America, the San Giorgio, Venice, La Premiere Pose, the Breezy Day Off Dieppe, and the copies after Alma-Tadema. But it is imressible to specialize where an entire collection is of so high an order of excellence.

Among the engravings, as might be antici-ted, is one representing the "Rizpah," by corge Becker, of Paris, which was universally garded as the most striking picture in the shibition. Of the author of this work, Mr. Embition. Of the author of this work, Mr. Strahar records a few interesting reminiscences: "Amid the paint-shops, and costume-markets of the Latin Quartier is to be seen often a small, fresh-faced figure, with a good, apulline prosile, overshadowed by an immensely tall and glossy hat; in the hand an artist's but of colors, which is of a size almost to drag you the ground, and which conceals a large reportion of the person of the walker, as he greats his short compasses to their utmost detension in getting briskly over the ground. It is Becker. 'Come back with your color-box, can it,' says the studio-friend from whom he paris, alluding to the Spartan and his shield, is takes all jests with a quiet, good-natured imale, and goes home to paint tragedy. We wellect walking with him to the funeral of the painter lagres, and the difficulty of keeping from with him, as he stepped with minding treat among the mourners. It was snowing, and he saked a group who passed on the pavenum near the church, 'Shall we not seek a portecochere!' while the attendants, opining that the fakes would have uncommon difficulty

serted in as article upon the Exposition printed in the National Baptist. "Our first visit was to the Art-Building," says the writer. "Here I am not ashamed to admit that I learned much. It had been my impression that the object of the fine arts was to confer pleasure, and at the same time to refine and elevate the mind. The pictures that received the most marked praise were those that represented scenes which a person would have turned away from if they had occurred in real life. I will say nothing of Rispah driving away the rultures from the bodies of her seven sons; this, though ghastly and repulsive, appeared to me not absolutely disgusting, and was not destitute of power. But near by it is 'The Interior of a Menagerie.' In the hackground and around are the cages of the wild beasts, while in the centre and foreground is a dead horse, which is being cut up for the beasts. The process of skinning the carcass, the emaciated form of the poor horse, and all the details, are represented with revolting fidelity. If you should see such a thing in real life, you would gag and would hold your nose. But, when you see it in a picture, it is high art. I was glad to be learning something."

That many skillful pictures in the Art-Gallery were not vulnerable to the keen-edged, ironical shafts aimed by the above writer is evident from the selections presented by Mr. Straban, and from his piouant, intelligent comments upon them and the artists who wrought them.

The edition of the work is limited to 500 copies, 250 of which are intended for distribution through the West.

THE HEALTH OF GIRLS.

***TOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS: PRACTICAL STUDIES AND DAUGHTERS: PRACTICAL STUDIES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF GIRLS.

***TOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS: PRACTICAL STUDIES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF GIRLS. BY TULION SUZSARA VEEDI, A. M., M. D., Albor of "Maternity: A Treatise for Young Wives and Mothers," etc., etc. 12mo., pp. 257. New York: J. E. Ford & Co. Price, 31. 50. There is need enough of books having for their object the instruction of mothers and carriers in the principles of human physiology and of hygiene. It might reasonably be supposed that the immense importance of these estances would insure their being included among the branches of knowledge deemed estances would insure their being included among the branches of knowledge deemed estances would insure their being included among the branches of knowledge deemed estances would insure their being included among the branches of workledge deemed estances would insure their being included among the branches of currently and the education of every child, but it is iot so. Herbert Spencer remarks, in his treatise on "Education": "If, by some strange chance, not a vestige of us descended to the remote hume save a pile of our school-books or strains have been a find would be on finding in them to indication that the learners were one college examination-papers, we may imply him concluding. "I perceive here an abhorate preparation for many things, especially for reading the books of extinct nations and of coexisting nations (from which, indeed, it seems clear that these people had very little worth reading in their own tongue); but I find no reference whatever to the bringing-up of children. They could not have been so absurd as to omit all training for this greatest of responsibilities. Evidently, then, this was the excol-course of one of their monastic orders."

A knowledge of the laws of life is the last and least likely treasure to be in the possession of the aniegonal the work of the strain of books like the one before us

CO.

AY SALE.

& CO.,

cor. Madison-

PINTULA, Making a p of these diseases, we see a positive cure with or use of knife or caus.

J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 167

1-81., Chicago.

Co. Chicago: Jansen, McGurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

HANDY DRAMAS FOR AMATEUR ACTORS:
New Pieces for Home, School, and Public Entertainment. By Grode M. Baker, Author of "Amsteur Dramas," etc., etc., idmo., pp. 336. Boston: Loce & Shepard. Chicago: dansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

YOUNG FOLKS' READINGS: For Social and Public Entertainment. Edited by Lewis B. Monros. 12mo., pp. 336. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

THE MISSION OF THE BLACK; on, ON THE THIAL. By ELLIAH KELLOGO, Author of "Elmisiand Stories," etc. 15mo., pp. 316. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.25.

LEAH; or, The Forsaken. By Dr. Mosenthal. Paper. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price, 50 cents.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST: A Novel. By Henry Cockton, Author of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquis," etc. Sino., pp. 203. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price, \$1.

CHRIST IN THE LIFE: Sermons. With a Selection of Poems. By Edward Heart of Christ," etc. Sino., pp. 278. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.75.

LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 70. LOST SIR MASSINGBERD. By Janss Patrs. Chicago: Bonnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents. BOOKS RECEIVED.

Several country. The process of the is a stir of life through its main arteries, it seems to lie half asleep on the borders of the quiet River Tyne.

Irving was "a tall, ruddy, robust, and handsome lad," Is years of age, when he came to dwell in the sleepy old town. He remained but one year, yet that was long enough for him to win the respect of the people, and to leave a enerished memory, blending a kindly recollection and a profound admiration. One of the Trustees of the Haddington School was John Welch, the principal physician of the place." The Doctor had an only child," thus the story rans, "unfortunately a daughter. Unfortunately, because, being himself a scholar, and having good educational ideas about developing the intelled, he wanted a son upon whom to put them in practice. He probably made no secret of this regret; at all events, little Jane discovered what the fact was, and had her own reflections about it. The great instrument of intellectual training, she had heard her parent say, was the Latin language. So, furtively procuring a Latin grammar, and poring over its declensions and conjugations until she had matered the difficulties, she wated an opportunity to show her father what sort of mental material he had in a daughter. There was something finely dramatic in her procedure. She kept her whole plan a secret. The fitting time came at last.

"It was evening, when the dinner had softened out the aspertites of the day; the Doctor sat in luxurious leisure, in his dressing-gown and alippers, sipping his coffee. The time of the drinouement had come. Under the folds of the crimson table-cloth the little actress was hidden. All was well. Suddenly, Latin nbuns, pronouns, and verbs were correctly and steadily conjugated from under the table. The Doctor smothered his child with kisses, and determined to put his educational schemes in hand at once."

Forthwith Edward Irving was engaged as tutor to the little Jane, who was now 9 years old. The youth entered upon his work with enthusiasm, for the intelligence of the pupil was such as to make th

There were not wanting predictions that the affection between teacher and pupil would develop into a tenderer passion, and that Irving would sometime woo Jane Welch for his wife. But this was not to be. At the end of a twelve-month Irving left Haddington, and, according to our story, went to Kirkaidy, where Thomas Carlyle happened to be at the time. The two youths were both natives of the County of Dumfriesshire, in the south of Scotland. Irving was born in Annan, in the year 1782, and Carlyle in the Town of Eccletechan, in 1782. The circumstances of their first and last meeting are related by the latter in the closing paragraph of an article on the death of Irving, which appeared in Frear's Magaztae in 1835.

"The first time I saw Irving," writes Carlyle, "was six-and-twenty years ago (1809), in his native town, Annan. He was fresh from Edinburg, with college-prizes, high character, and promise: he had come to see our schoolmaster, who had also been his. We heard of famed Professors, of high matters classical, mathematical,—a whole wonderland of knowledge: nothing but joy, health, hopefulness without end, looked out from the blooming young man. The last time I saw him was three months ago, in London. Friendliness still beamed in his eyes, but now, from amid unquist fire, his face was faced, wasted, unsound; heavy as with extreme age: he was trembling over the brink of the grave. Addeu, thou first friend-addeu while this confused twillight had existence lastel Might we meet where twilight has become day!"

When the two youths came together again atter Irving's year at Haddington, the laster had much to any of the remarkable endowments of the "dear and lovely child" whom he had had as a pupil. Finally he took Carlyle with him one Saturday to stay over the Sunday at the house of Dr. Welch. "Jane was at home, and delighted to any of the remarkable endowments of Dumfriesshire, which Mrs. Carlyle had inherited. In 1829 Carlyle was then a young woman of 36, and Carlyle was three years after his first visit to the hom

POPULAR BOOKS.

The splendid holiday book, "The Ancient Mariner," filustrated by Dore, has had an astonishing sale in the West. Jansen, McClurg & Co. distributed 500 copies, and could have dispused of 800 more, but the publishers' stock rau out before the demand was supplied. Friday morning before Christmas a consignment of 160 copies was received at 10 o'clock, and at 5 p. m. Saturday the last one was gone. A single order from a country town called for sixty-five copies. The popularity of "Helen's Babies" remains undiminished. The publishers have issued 100,000 copies, and of these the Chicago house already mentioned has sold just 10,000.

ICEBERGS OF THE ANTARCTIC.
Sir C. Wyville Thompson recently gave a lecture in Glasgow upon the peculiarities in the physical conditions of the Antarctic regions. In the months of January and February, 1874, the Challenger was cruising in Antarctic waters, and the observations made at that time furnished the speaker with the materials for his address. The peculiar conformation of the icebergs filling the sea south of L. 60 deg. was the subject of particular discussion. The bergs encountered by the Challenger were universally table-topped and perfectly flat, with a covering of dazzlingiy-white snow. Some of the larger ones were one or two miles in length, and had evidently preserved their original position. The average height of these bergs was about 200 feet. Their sides were blue, the pale tint of the upper part deepening gradually to the base. Viewed closely, the face of the berg was seen to be traversed with a delicate railing of faint-blue lines, separated more widely as they neared the top.

Sir Wyville deems the evidence nearly con-ICEBERGS OF THE ANTARCTIC.

Sir Wyville deems the evidence nearly conclusive that these icabergs have their origin on land which is comparatively low and flat, and bordered for a considerable distance by shallow water. "I conceive," he says, "that the upper part of one of these icabergs, including by far the greater part of its bulk, and culminating in the portion exposed above the surface of the sea, was formed by the pilling-up of successive layers of snow during the period, amounting perhaps to centuries, during which the ice-cap was slowly forcing itself over the low land and out to sea, over a long extent of gentle slope, until it reached a depth of considerably beyond 200 fathoms. The lower specific weight of the ice then caused an upward strain, which at length overcame the cohesion of the mass, and portions were rent off and floated away. If this be the true history of the formation of these icebergs, the absence of all land-debris in the portion exposed above the surface of the sea is readily uniferstood. If any such exist, it must be confined to the lower part of the berg,—to that part which has moved upon the floor of the ice-sheet."

HOW TO TREAT INSECT-STINGS.

A writer in the London Gardes gives the following hints on this subject: "The pain caused by the sting of a plant or insect is the result of a certain amount of acid poison injected into the blood. The first thing to be done is to press the tube of a small key firmly on the wound, moving the key from side to side to facilitate moving the key from side to side to facilitate the expulsion of the sting and its accompanying poison. The sting, if left in the wound, should be carefully extracted, otherwise it will greatly increase the local irritation. The poison of stirks being acid, common sense points to the alkalies as the proper means of cure. Among the most easily-procured remedies may be mentioned soft soap, liquor of ammonia (apirits of hartshorn), smelling salts, washing soda, quicklime made into a paste with water, lime-water, the juice of an onion, tobacco-juice, chewed tobacco, brutsed dockleaves, tomato-juice, wood-ashes, tobacco-ash, and carbonate of soda. If the sting be severe, rest and coolness should be added to the other remedies, more especially in the case of nervous subjects. Nothing is so apt to make the poison active as heat, and nothing favors its activity less than cold. Let the body be kept cool and at rest, and the activity of the poison will be reduced to a minimum. Any active exertion, whereby the circulation is quickened, will increase both pain and swelling. If the swelling he severe, the part may be rubbed with sweet oil, or a drop or two of laudanum. Stings in the eye, ear, mouth, or throat sometimes lead to serious consequences; in such cases medical advice should always be sought as soon as possible."

POVERTY OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS. A large portion of the students of the Russian universities are young men without means, who support themselves, during their term at school, by giving lessons. Many attending the University at Moscow are in a particularly des-His In a University at Moscow are in a particularly destinate condition, especially among those in the medical department. A good many scholarships, of the amount of from \$50 to \$280 yearly, have been founded by Government and by private persons; and still there are many less than are needed by indigent students. It is proposed to raise these scholarships to the amount of \$225 annually. From 1870 to 1873 the University registers show that 3,224 students had finished their course, and 2,911 had been obliged to discontinue for lack of means of support. This want of resources is decreasing the attendance at all the Russian universities. In 1806 the students at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kasan, Kharloff, and Odessa, numbered 3,591; in 1871 they were 5,501; but in 1875-76 there were only 4,492.

EXTINCTION OF RACES. In an address upon the present position of Anthropology, delivered before the Hamburg meeting of German naturalists, Prof. Virchow advanced an opinion opposed to the general idea advanced an opinion opposed to the general idea that races low in the scale of intellectual development must necessarily fade away when brought in contact with civilization. He ascribes the extinction of such races to barbarous treatment by their superiors, and to the practice of wrong methods in the attempts to elevate them. The theory that inferior races must become extinct is contradicted, in the opinion of M. Virchow, by the history of the Europeans themselves. "If the civilized people of the present day," he argues, "be confidered as the product of a higher development, we cannot regard the possibility of such a development as a cause of the extinction of such people as are now on the same platform of culture which we ourselves once occupied."

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

In a communication to the London Geographical Society, Dr. Petermann, the German geographer, commends in the highest terms the efficient service rendered to Science by the English Arctic expedition. He considers the fallacy of the continuous navigability of the Smith-Sound route completely established by Capt. Nares, and advocates the Novay-Zembla and East-Greenland routes to the Pole. Hebelieves there is a great open sea all along Northern Siberia, and states that Prof. Nordenskjold intends in 1878 to sail right across from Norway to Behring Strait. He likewise asserts that a Swedish and a Dutch expedition have been decided on, but that Weyprecht's plan for establishing stations in the Arctic regions for continued observation is as yet hopeless of execution.

THE IRIS FAMILY.

A paper read before the London Linnean Society, Dec. 7, on the Iridacas (the Iris Family) states that altogether about 700 species and sixty-five genera are now recognized. Of these, 312 species are found at the Cape in South Africa, ninety-four in Europe and North Africa, eighty-two in Tropical America, fitty-six in Tropical Africa, thirty-tone in Australia, and one in Polynesia. The crocus, Iris, and gladiolus are among the most common species cultivated in our gardens. THE IRIS FAMILY.

BRIEF NOTES,
Count T. Salvadori announces,
in New Guines of a new species of Bird-ofParadise, of the genus Drepenorus.
The Russian expedition under M. Potanin,
which is bent upon penetrating Mongolis, has
been stopped by the Chinese authorities at
Toolty, a short way within the Mongolian

frontiers.

A number of Frenchmen, in a laudable spirit of devotion to Science, have signed a published letter pledging them to will their brain, or any other part of the body, to the laboratory of the Anthropological Society, as subjects for experiment and observation.

M. Jules Trebeau has been dispatched by the French Geographical Society upon a tour of

ploration is impossible.

It is proposed by an American company to introduce fur-seals from Alaska into Lake Superior. The temperature of the lake is regarded as cold enough, and a petition will be presented to the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress to protect the animals from alaughter for twenty years. At the end of that period it is supposed the animals will be acclimatized, and have accumulated so as to afford valuable sport.

The project for creating an inland sea in North Africa is ripe for completion. Capt. Roudaire has returned to Tunis, having accomplished his survey of the Algero-Tunisian depression. The trigonometrical measurements have all been taken, and a Commission for overseeing the preliminary steps, of which M. De Lessens is a member, has been appointed by the President of the French Academy of Sciences.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

O beautiful blossoms! you speak of the morn
The sweetest my thirty years ever have seen.
Some time in our life, Joe, a golden hope's born.
What! whose is this picture? No! yes, 'tis
Violene.
Whence comes it? Where is she? Tell, tell me,
old boy!
Your cousin! What! No! Joe, I've searched for
her too,—
This woman most precions. 'Twas five years ago—
No, six—in the month when the bright roses how,
And the trailing arbutas with beautiful bloom
Made Heaven come down to that one little room,
That I caught the first glance of the beautiful blue
Of her eyes, and the sweet face so earnest and true.
We loved, but we talked not as most lovers do.
Did she know that I loved her? That I never knew;
But a woman, with her intuitions so fine,
Must have sounded each chord in these heartthrobs of mine.

Other mornings
things,—
The clouds golden-lined, and the moments had
wings.
Our meeting pure accident—parted the same—
Never met again—yes, all the Fates were to blame.
Where is she, my jewel? Joe, tell me, for shame!
My engagement—the widow,—well that's but a Where is she, my jewel? Joe, tell me, for shame! My engagement—the widow,—well that's but a dream, For naught shall come 'twixt thee and me, Violene. You need me my darling; you cry to me there; Life's sorrow's are lining your sweet face so fair; So faded, so weary, the hollow eyes shame Some one for their tears,—gone her beautiful bloom—Oh, no, Joe! not gone from me to the dark tomb!

Curses! Who has wrought this? Why are women years!
Handsome man of the world, full of foibles and success.
Loses a little. The Pates! how did they come to mate?

mate?
She was so full of love, and he so full of hate.
My darling, I would have been constant and true,
Letting tears never dim the beautiful blue,
The snushine of your magnificent eyes.
And so she is safe from us all in the skies!
Well, 'tis better; I, too, a base tyrant might be.
Half us men of old Satan have taken degree.
While the good fellows, cheated by grace and a
curl.

while the good fellows, chreated by grace and a curl.

Will go marry the wickedest flirt of a girl, And lead a dog e life at "Vanity Fairs," Keeping up Madam's graces and airs,— I often have wondered how it could be That angels would fancy the fellows like me,— Seifish men seeking world-wide for virtue untold; While we give them the dross, we will covet the gold. wine,
An we pass them the dregs. But these women
divine
Have nerves like the steel, with a nature so fine
That they'll cling to the basest, be constant and

true;
Though sometimes I think they cease loving,—
don't you? don't you?

How can a soul dwell in perpetual cloud,

Weaving at all times about it a shroud,

And love? Bah? 'tis nonsense—we read of such
things—

'Tis duty that holds them, but love taketh wings.

Tie duty that holds them, but love taketh wings.

Had we met, she a wife, an unloved one, I free,
Her sufferings wenld have been hell unto me;
But each glauce of my eye and each touch of my
hand
She'd have measured a sin see could not understand.

And the poor little thing, it is better she's dead.

"You know I have honor." Thank you, Joe;
that's well said.

"And she a true woman." Thank God, she is
dead!

COLORADO.

The Town of Rosita, and the ver-Mines Surrounding It.

Wet-Mountain Valley and Its Ran ---Farms and Dairies.

Climbing the Sierra Majada--- Rock Co on--- The City of Pueblo.

Rosita, Col., at present but little is Eastern people, bids fair to be one of the mining towns in Southern Colorado situated fifty miles southwest of Puel way between the Hardscrabble and S Christo ranges of mountains, in what is as the Sierra Majada range. The alt 8,000 feet above the sea-level. It was out as a town in 1873, when it had about habitants. At the present writing the property of the sea-level. population of over 1,500. Its supply of e tional advantages consists of a graded s for young ladies, a public, and a select set several religious societies have built hou worship that are now occupied by their reive denominations. One newspaper, the Finder, is published by Mr. Charles B There are four hotels that look as if they doing good business, a city express, and a office, which has a daily mail. A small ari freighters' wagons are employed to bring chandise from Pueblo.

The growth of the town is due to the RICH VEINS OF SHLVER

The growth of the town is due to the RICH VEINS OF SILVER found in the surrounding hills or mountal Silver was first discovered here in 1871, si which time there have been innumerable lo located and recorded, and many of the mi have been developed and are producing ore paying quantities. The oldest and best devoped are the Pocahontas, Humboldt, Virgit and Leviathan. The first three are located up a rich and extensive vein,—the Pocahontas ing down some 800 feet. It has two shaffs, i levels, and a tunnel. A late assay, which taken out of the 300-foot level, shows: si \$1,500, gold \$48, and 20 per cent copper, to ton. This is one of the six silver mines Colorado that received a medal awarded the Centennial Exposition at Philadelpi The productiveness of the vein is upon an erarge with all first-class veins known to ex and the quality of ore cannot be excelled, has established its intrinsic value, and the variof the surrounding district in which it is situated the surrounding district in which it is situated.

work it until they are satisfied that they have been deceived by Mother Earth, or are mad millionaires.

These mines are all easily reached by wagon and have timber and water in abundance. At that is needed is capital to push toward development these enterprises, and Rosita will be on of the most flourishing towns among the Sierr Majada range. Copper and iron ore also aboun in large quantities.

There is aiready one smelter in operation, a a little town called Moorsville, about two mile from Rosita; and another one is being established at Rosita,—the Pennsylvania Smeltin Company, owned by the Humboldt and Virgin Company. This latter is expected to be coperation about the lat of January.

WHY MOUNTAIN VALLEY is situated between the Sangre de Christo are the Sierra Majada ranges, which are met on or approach to the Hocky Mountains. This valle is ten miles wide and thirty miles long, abut dantly supplied with water, while such timber cedar, cottonwood, oak, and quaking-as abounds, of excellent quality and easily obtained. Portions of the valley have been taken up a number of energetic men, who are not dimayed by the sight of snow, which is perpetually in sight about two miles away. Mr. G. Whee er has taken up a half-section, which yield about two tons of the finest upland hay to the acre. This land last year was not inclosed, are cattle roamed over it at will the year roune Within two miles of the Sangre de Christrange, Mr. G. E. Geisinger located a ranch som four years argo; and last year be was ab to produce 200 bushels of Early-Rose ptatoes to the acre, some of which weigh two pounds a piece; also, beets, and turnips, the average weight of which is from seven to ten pounds apiece, and coca ionally one in four that brings the scales down at sixteen pounds. In the same vicinity wheat is raised which gives forty bushels to the acre. In connection with the farm there is

and the poor time thanks; it higher the higher thanks a proper to the control of the state of th

house is built across a clear-running creek,—the figor being morable, to enable them to keep the butter solid in warm weather. We saw a thousand or more pounds of rich yellow butter, as sweet as any ever turned out of our own Eigin dairy; and we regretted exceedingly that we could not introduce some of these fragrant tenpound rolls to our Chicago market.

Game abounds in this region, such as grouse, prairie-chickens, white quali; also, antelope, cinnamon-bear, black-tailed deer, and elk,—the last two of which were crossing the mountains at the time of a visit a few weeks ago, being driven by the deep anows, which begin to fall as early as October on the Sangre de Christo range.

Before leaving Rosita, we climbed to an elevated point on

I could do it more adroitly than these clumsy pretenders.

I will add, by way of parenthesis, that most, if not all, the believers in this nonsense, in case of poisoning, or a bleeding vessel, would at once consult a physician or surgeon.

In all I did undertake (and my range was reasonably wide) I succeeded, and was pronounced a success, and fully indorsed by Spiritualists par excellence, as one of the most brilliant mediums. Whether my acts have been commendable or not, I will leave to the public to judge.

I deny being exposed, as your correspondent stated. I had determined to expose the whole thing that night anyhow. If the faithful chose to magnify this nonsense into something supernatural, it was not my fault. Respectfully,

GEORGE H. WRIGHT.

Hale's on "Dress Reform."

"Mrs. Eve," of the Big Village, your chicken salad was the best I ever tasted.
Buckeye gingerbread is splendid.
Can any one tell me what will remove ink-stains from a carpet that cannot be washed!
I would like to tell The Home about my heartiful home plants sometime.

ful house-plants sometime AUNT FANNY.

"PUT THIS IN YOUR PIPE," ETC.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A sympathizing old Scotch
randma, who sits by my fireside, laid down
our last Saturday's supplement, pushed her
lasses to the top of her sensible old head, and
axclaimed, in broadest Scotch:

ses to the top of her sensible old head, and taimed, in broadest Scotch:

O, wad some power the giftle gie us,
To see oursels as others see us!

It wad frae monie a biunder free us
And foolish notion,
went calmly on with her knitting. I supI read her thought, and wonder filled my
d that, encompassed as you are by the mulcity of women who have thronged your
rwise quiet quarters for a few months past,
dld not die with the exhausted old yearcluding it must have been from a brave desination to live for the love of women,
ng women and old women, grumbling
hen and gushing women; the woman who
a Bridget to call from her washing to serve
he warmed potato and hashed beef; the
ng wife who vainly tries to be lady, angel,
housemaid at once, and, falls fainting and
ouraged into she arms of the most incomnit 'Home' for aid; Biddy McBruiser, who
rithstanding her most unfortunate name,
es all which that name implies, and says she
"taught school"; the young woman who
s sister-like affinity to her, who always
ght encumbers grew in slices, and threw
mifk away becarae a yellow soum came all
it; poor womanized men forced by the ene of The Home into their domain, to exi with Mr. Mantalini, "the world's all
lemnition grind,"—all for love of these unrafar, vou live and labor, doubtless at times

"It bears the impress of Charles Reade's pen,

"Do you call Reade vulgar?" whether it is elevating or not, every homekoper is compelled to spend a good deal of time thinking about "what we shall eat." I am sure it helps to elevate a family for the mother to be a good cook and economical housekeeper. These of course should be only a part of her education; but without these she is a failure as a wife and mother. "Most certainly." She deserves a good history for not parting with her ring? "And just I'll be by G—d, leave off snieling yos not." Now mend yer eye." 'Go it, Ned. 'She repited, I'm all right, mind your business." Lord no, "I'm all right, mind your business." Lord no, and so, and individual history on the sea and gentlement in the standard in the sea of the standard noveltax." I may be an adverted as one of the standard noveltax." So, and the standard noveltax." Just here I saw Towzer chewing one of Ned's stockings which the careless kitchen girl had let fall from the line, and I went out to do a little domestic buildoxing, and so lost the remainder of the remarks; but after settling my mind, and the dog, I concluded that if we women would read as well as we know how, and discuss in the admirable Home what we read, we should soon acquire the habit of thoughtful reading, and a power to discriminate to a degree between the value of a dime novel and such a book as Pittarch's Lives.

This letter, Mr. Editor, may not meet with your approbation, and consequently go into is nominous oblivion in the waste-basket, but you must mentally acknowledge that the applicability of Grandmar's quotation did not die with your approbation, and consequently go into is nominous oblivion in the waste-basket, but you must mentally acknowledge that the applicability of Grandmar's quotation did not die with your approbation, and consequently go into is nominous oblivion in the waste-basket, but you must mentally acknowledge that the applicability of Grandmar's quotation did not die with your approbation, and to work the sea of the Tribme.

The Resister of The Tribme.

Winnon, and hourst his continued in the confidence, and it might have got me into trouble had I not discovered it in time to prevent my wife's eyes falling upon it. The Stundymorning after I had written you I was bundling up reparatory to a trip to the Post-Office, when my wife see a duration was appeared to such a sea of the town of the post of the post of the post of the

I have kept house a number of years, and have tried a great many experiments, and have come to the settled conviction that simplicity lies at the bottom of all good cooking. The true method is to buy the best of everything,—floor, meat, vegetables, etc., and them see that they are well and simply cooked. Good food must have the natural taste, and not be coddled up with grease and condiments until you cannot tell what you are eating.

I was astonished that one of your correspondents should say that Graham flour had made little progress. It has made a wonderful advance. Sixteen years ago the millers hardly knew what it was. The only way we could obtain it was to go to the mills and catch it as it was being ground. Now all well-regulated families use diraham bread in some form or other. The bakers bake it, and you find it on all first-class hotel tables. We always have fine flour bread, but I could not keep house without Graham bread. I have half a dozen ways of making it,—when we tire of one kind I make another, and so on.

We do not think our breakfast table complete without oatmeal. We use that made at Akron, O. Boil one boar in plenty of water, ast with milk and a little cream, and it is a dish if for the cods. I can recommend it to mothers of indiden with delicate appetities. Some of mylaidren who could scarcely eat any breakfast before we used oatmeal now take their two saucers morning after morning, and never timbs of getting tired of it any more than of bread. What a pity it is that so much time and strength should be devoted to cake. It is a weariness to the flesh to make, and an abomination to the stomach when eaten. No body with any snap to them eats it. You never see a man who is a sman, that sares for cake. Only children and grow-up jyepeptics like it. I except good, old-lashioned gingerbread. That is orthodor.

Now, Mr. Editor and ladies, do not let The Home run into a fancy-work buzaar. For those indice who board smd don't know what to do with their time, it will do; but for those of us with a grant

this Times is a mean, dirty, good-for-nothing paper; just see what headings it has,—'Glory to God,' Jerked for Jesus,' and such irreverent things; it is not a fit paper to have in a family where there are children (baby is the only child we have, and is just a year old), and I am astonished that you should think of getting it." I will not encroach upon your time to tell you of the frequent upbraidings I received during the day, accompanied by sarcastic reflections upon the Times, nor to tell you my anxiety lest she should borrow a paper containing my letter. Suffice it to say that the calm of another Sunday was disturbed, and what with the election muddle, and my wife's reproaches, and the suspicion of her duplicity, and the care of the baby. I did not much care for anything, and I blamed those women who write those gossiping letters to your paper for bringing about this state of wretchedness.

I hate to trouble you with my complaints.

much care for anything, and I blamed those women who write those gossiping letters to your paper for bringing about this state of wretchedness.

I hate to trouble you with my complaints, but inasmuch as I have begun, I might as well tell you that I dreaded Christmas, for I had seen certain indications that led me to believe my wife was engaged in some fancy-work for my benefit, and sure enough I received, with the most forced smile I ever pushed to the surface, a pair of slipper-tops, a dressing-gown, and a smoking-cap. The slipper-tops were 'really a very pretty pattern—a red dog with bead eyes, and a blue-bird in his mouth; but when I took them down to have them soled I found that the cost would be just what two good pairs would come to at the stores, and, considering the hard times, this was quite an item. When they came home, the shoemaker, in order to get aft, had cut off a part of the dog's tail, -the curled end, and all of the bird except the neck and head. This materially interfered with the co-joyment my wife had anticipated in seeing me wear her handlwork.

In order to get the measure for the dressing-gown unknown to me, she went to my tailor, but it so happened that my tailor is my brother's tailor too, and as there is a similarity in our initials and a dissimilarity in the length of our arms and the breadth of our shoulders, the tailor got the measures mixed, and when I tried on that dressing-gown on that endearing Christmas morning I thought my wife had changed places with me, for she had a fit and I hadn't. My wife felt so bad about it that I said it would do very well, that I had often worn things smaller than that (I wasyounger, though), and so to make her believe me, I wear it every evening, though I have to carry myself as if I had on a pair of shoulder-braces, and when I go out for an armful of wood I take it off, ostensibly to prevent soiling it, but really because I cannot get both arms in front of me at the same time. The smoking-cap was all well enough, but as I do not smoke I did not und

MARGARET'S HUSBAND.

reaching the lively from Department in your cape of with the last column, tenth page, reference by "Mrs. Rate Garding the lively from Department in your cape of white last column, tenth page, reference by "Mrs. Rate Garding the lively from Department of your cape of white last column, tenth page, reference by "Mrs. Rate Garding the lively for the last column, tenth page, reference by "Mrs. Rate Garding the last column, tenth page, reference by "Mrs. Rate Garding the last column, tenth page, reference by "Mrs. Is of the last colu

"quall on toast," and think it a very good substitute.

Some one asked how to cook sweet-breads. We wash clean, and let drip; broil on a gridiron, or fry in a little butter, and pepper, salt, and butter just before they are brought in. If you place them a moment in the oven the seasoning seems to go through them better. I should like to write another letter some day, and talk with "Amber," "Aunt Lucy." and others, as to how I am to mamage a dear, warm-hearted little boy, with a very dreadful temper, and a naughty habit of saying "I won't!" So I'il say good-bye now, hoping I may find a little corner somewhere for this dreadfully long letter. Ladies, why nottell of your homes!

Barnt Grey.

MES. DR. COORE'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Trimme.

PALMER HOUSE, Jan. 5.—A happy New-Year to the editor and all the readers of The Trainvent.

The rolling earth never brought a happier or better one than this, not on account of terrible disaster by sea and land, not because republics elect Presidents peacefully, or that the financial state of our country does not cripple and depress business, but that there is a man found—an editor of as good a paper as flies through our land—who patiently reads, considers, prints, and gives to us the jumble contained in The Home Department of The Trainvent. Job's patience sinks into insignificance compared with his.

Now, my dear contributors, young and old, instead of flying into a passion because some one upsets our theories and knocks to pieces our air-castles, let us see how many real, genuine ideas we can coin for the benefit of women. They will be wrought into the lives of men, and made to benefit them equally. Nothing is surer than that good mothers make good children. They sometimes have bad ones, but we believe it is the outcropping of hereditary transmission, as much as we believe in day and night. Some of the uncles and great grandparents have done the mischiel.

Don't be afraid, my dear J. J. Ringsford, that the last fourth of the women are going to follow the three-fourths who wear masks and have such hard work to appear innocent. The bad effect of knowing the laws which govern our being, and understanding the mind of God in our creation, have not yet appeared. But the untold agonies which ignortnee has entailed "is read and known of all men," and felt by most women. Doctors cannot teach children as well as mothers. (They ought, more than is their wont, to teach the untoles.) Instead of a letting down in morals by a confidence between mother and children, the reverse is save to obtain. We have many years watched the effect of telling the truth, instead of faisehood, to children (who have a right to know it), and have yet to find an instance of violation of tr

find an instance of violation of trust. When mothers alone are confidants, vices which "charm their prey like serpents have no soil to grow in."

Mrs. A. J.'s letter will repay reading a dosen times. To her last inquiry, "How to open up a way for woman to become full-charactered" and perfect, we reply, study first and last ourselves. Compass as much as possible God's ideas in making every organ in our bodies, and understand their functions. Before this is accomplished the mind will open in the way Nature intended us to work. By following this rule, every individual can be a profident in something. We must admire work in others which we cannot do ourselves, and have no right to undertake. It is better to be a good cook or cooper than a poor doctor or painter. Almost every individual can do something well. To find this is of the greatest importance to us, to our friends, and society. Duty to the family is first. How to make it run smoothly without money and have time for culture does not yet appear. Improving the talents we have is the only way to have more. If we eat good, plain food, wear warm, light, loose clothing, every ounce suspended from the shoulders, many hindrances will be removed. System helps amazingly. When our work is planned it is half-done.

I am delighted to hear "Winnie" talk about her bables. Her advice is most excellent. There are so many people nowadays who refuse them homes, it is refreshing to know that there are a few beside the Iriah and Germans who offer them. Some one of the college graduates please tell us how many years before they will entirely supplant us,—before we must merge what there is left of pure Anglo-Saxon blood into theirs? This is an easier problem than those every day solved by girls in their teens, who ought to be using their muscles more, and shut up in the school-room less. Attached to every study-room, there should be one for light gymnastics, and when the brain feels weary, or the sides and back ache, a few moments' exercise with Goodyear's pocket instrument, would

Let us study the general good, and the long suffering of the man who has undertaken to bring about the millenium.

Do let us have mercy on Mr. Medill, and patience with James. Let us work with a will in devising, completing, and teaching cooking, be content with our lot, and not overreaching; helping our neighbor, each in her own way; keeping the faith, come whatever may; then of us shall be said, "She hath done what she could." Our work tells no falsehood, 'iti evil, or good.

**Mow to Mark Children Good.

To be Editor of The Tribuss.

St. Joshfin, Jan. 8—A very happy New-Year to you, Mr. Editor, and may you prosper and be blessed, is the wish of one who is going to send an entirely new recipe. I am glad the ladies have branched off on other subjects beside those everlasting recipes pertaining to the stomach. To be sure they are good in their places, but one gets tired of eating sometimes, especially if the viands are not very good. Now I am going to send a recipe to make good children, or to make children grow to be good. I have often been told I ought to have been the mother of twelve, as children, large or small, are never any trouble to me whatever; though it have reared to mannhood and "Burnsides" little fellows who were very delicate in their babyhood, and I can truly, say the happiest moments spent in all the years that are gone were those that I spent with my babies at home. When undressing their plump little bodies, and robing for bed, the goodnight kisses, the anxious fear that the croupy cough would grow worse, or the measles might strike in, the great relief of the anxious mother-heart when morning came and the little on was better, for I never could afford a nurse, and if I could there was no one but mother or father at such times that could be of any service,—so you see I have been through the mill, as the old saying goos, and am now reaping my reward in the daily enjoyment of my good children. Think of these things, dear Winnle, who, it seems to me, are still in your young motherbood. Give y

"OLIVE GREEN" ABOURED.

To the Rettor of The Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 3.—I feel that I owe an apology to the readers of The Home for being the cause of their having had such a letter thrust upon them as that of "Amanda Apronstringa." You are all at liberty to believe what

da Apronatrings" comes forward and claims to be the original, takes up the cudgel in defense of her class, and belabors me until I look (figuratively speaking) as if I had been "fooling around a threshing machine." Suppose I should say that one-limit of the letters sent to The Home Department of The Trisuns were as empty as a last year's bird-nest, would any sensible woman accuse me of dealing in personalities? I think not. I have no inclination to reply to "Amanda's" very lady-like (i) remarks, and shall only reply to one of her numerous questions. The author of "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye," is also the author of the Ninth Commandment, which "Amanda" would do well to observe. As for my wonderful "intellect," feel no alarm. Whatever may cause my death, I have no fears of its being brain-fever.

Am I, like "Mrs. Hale," only discouraged, or is it true that the tenuency of the spirit or tone of The Home is down rather than upward Since early last spring, letters have been pouring into it thanking and blessing its editor for the priceless privilege he affords the writers in the use of his paper, and every weak the number is multiplied, until the man is as completely at his wits' end as ever the old woman was who lived in a shoe,—and all to what purpose! For that of distributing recipes that almost any of our next-door neighbors could give us. Think of it! what encouragement is given to any subject aside from that of cooking! How many of you gather around Mrs. Hale, and ask her to tell you about "how to treat our dumb animals," or "what to read, and how "! You all remember how poor "Dabbler" was served. She was taken to task and "sent to Coventry" for merely favoring the nice proprieties of the dining-room, and, with a single exception, there was not a word said in her defense. Uphold whatever is good, true, or beautiful.

You may have discovered by this time that I mever bait my hook to catch compliments. I am far more likely to "catch a Tartar;" but I do insist that in my edioris to induce our wo

MATTON, Ili., Jan. 1.—A happy New Year to our indulgent editor and the ladies of our Home Department. That's right, "Chat," put them out if they won't stay out for a polite "thee's not wanted here." Push them out. It was ecouragingly (4) predicted that this boat would capsize, and thereupon it did rock a little, but no sooner had it been canted over than the naughty men stepped vigorously in, trying to precipitate capsize, and thereupon it did rock a little, but no sooner had it been canted over than the naughty men stepped vigorously in, trying to precipitate the catastrophe. "Theodora," I scho "do let us be lady-like, if we are not intellectual." After all, "great minds will differ." Will "Olive Green," with her vast ability, please take the lead in the direction she suggests; then we will follow to the utmost of our capacity. Do not know whether any one answered Mrs. Jane B. last week or not. I received my Tribush as usual, but when unfolded, lo and behold! It was found to be minus the supplement. I felt awfully cheated. Mrs. Jane B., will you accept a suggestion from one who, as yourself, has only a very limited education! In order to be good conversationalists, we should furnish ourselves with a rich variety of ideas, and the way to attain such treasures is to read carefully and thoughtfully the best books, converse with most learned and best of men and women so far as we have the opportunity, and profit by these readings, conversations, and observations, not rushing frantically, from one book to another before we have firmly established in our mind what was useful in the last. There is an almost endless list of good books from the best authors, with which you are noobably

our mind what was useful in the last. There is an almost endless list of good books from the best authors, with which you are probably familiar, besides our popular periodicals, Seribuser, the Aidins, Aidantie, Harper's, etc. Take Seribuser, for instance, read any article in "Culture and Progress," "Topics of the Time," or anywhere in the book,—they are all good. After reading make use of your memory, by fixing it in your mind, then commit it to writing, or tell it over to some one of your family or acquaintances. They may not profit by it; but no matter, you will. It will be impressed on your mind. Converse with yourself, question yourself as to what you have learned. Read Dickens, Scott. Longiellow, Irving, J. G. Holland, H. B. Stowe,

Longteilow, Irving, J. G. Holland, H. B. Stowe, or anybody else aloud to yourself or friends. This will give you a supply of words with which to express your ideas, and you will be susceptible of a gradual improvement. I am very anxious to improve, and it wish some one would tell me further. Many thanks to the ladies for their recipes for taploca which are alight undertaking. We will be a supply of the property of the property

describe a "caller," and paints a picture so true that quite a number of our ladies (I will call them such) thought they had sat for it. Indeed, there were no less than half a dozen who were pointed out as the "caller" so graphically described in "Olive's" letter. Next, "Amanda Apronstrings" rushes in to vindicate either herself or friend (we don't know which), and the effort we put forth to find who "Apronstrings" is would move even a Chicago reporter to tears. It is really surprising how we discuss the capabilities of each other. It would not be hard to locate the authorship of "Apronstrings" if we would admit that Mrs. A—, or Mrs. B—, or Miss O— could write such a letter. Now, don't you see what a letter. Now, don't you see what a fix you have got us in by the publication of those letters! The only way I see to avoid such difficulties hereafter is to admit more of those "horridmen" to the columns of The Home. If we cannot make ourselves felt in the political or intellectual arens, we certainly can in the physical. Take, for instance, the case of "John H. Lawrence," of Chicago. If in two months we can reduce him from 200 to 165 pounds avoirdupois, and this when we are not at peace with ourselves, what can we do when we quit fighting each other, and turn our batteries

just nursed my two little girls through a course of lever without medicine or doctor, I want to offer a few words in answer to that request. I try to take care of my children so they will not get sick. But when they do, I find that diet, bathing, and quiet are the most effective remedies I can use. I took the oldest safely through measles, whooding-cough, and teething with only common seuse and general knowledge of the laws of health to guide me.

This time the children had a remittent fever—cold chills alternating with fever. When their feet were cold and heads hot, I applied how water to the feet and cold water to the head. When the fever rame on I sponged off the whole body with cool water, wining lightly with a soft towel. I kept them on a light diet of such articles as would keep the bowels open—outment, Graham crackers, etc. If this was not smilkient, I gave warm water injections. I kept them quiet as possible in mind and body, making them sleep all they could. And this treatment, with the blessing of God, brought them through all right.

Owing to their fluess, I had no time to make any preparations for Christmas, and Santa Claus nearly forgot us. Blut he brought me one present that I should like to show to all the contributors to The Home. It is a pretty rustic wreath made of meases, lichenas, and similar forest treasures. It is pleasant and reathil to the eye, as it hangs on the wall, regaling memories of picules and wildwood rambles, spring-time tramps for flowers and astumin nut-gatherings.

In response to 'Inquirer,' I would say that we buy our meal of D. B. Nichols, City Mills, S55 State street, who keeps everything in the line of breadstuffs, and we have never had to pay more than 40 cents for twenty-five pounds.

I will close with a recipe for a meat-pie which is simple and quickly prepared: In a three-pint basin I placed a thick layer of stale bread, broken or chopped fine; on this a layer of boiled when browney of the pay and would not be without it: Take two punds as also a side of the pay and

ROSTON BROWN BREAD.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BRIATIDERE, Ill., Jan. 4.—Having because acquainted with the fact of there being an profitable and interesting department (to lain The Tribuna, entitled The Home, I wanxiously look for the paper every weekintend to cut out many of the letters contain valuable recipes and other interesting mans or grap-book. In order that my first letter mot be too lengthy, I will herewith offer a recipes which I have found excellent, that may be repaid in a small degree for those by them. Boston brown bread: One and half cupe of Graham flour; two cups of conmeal; one half cup molasses; one pint of water three hours; then put in oven flowing the constant of the consistency as if griddle-cakes (pernaps a little thicker). See a teacup of dried fruit—cherries are the Put in a bag and boil one hour. For sweetened cream, flavored with numer. "Distress" or any one else will but more traps with cheese, and smoke the trap succeeding mice, they will succeed as well as new traps. Will "Dabbler." of Green Wis., please send rabbit pattern to Box Belvidere, Ill., and oblige! I have a spin recipe for ginger cookies that I will rive and this some lady would like to know how airely can be made, will send my way. I take starch, such as we use for shirts, and, a wetting with cold water, pour on bolling wand let it scald, but not boil. Make mit of the scarp, with a small paint-brash, some lady would like to know how airely can be made, will send my way. I take starch, such as we use for shirts, and, a wetting with cold water, pour on bolling wand let it scald, but not boil. Make mit of sugar; one bottle of brandy, you prefer, leave out the brandy add more cider; two tablespoonfus each namon, nutmen, and cloves; one tablespecial of sugar; one bottle of brandy, you prefer, leave, out the brandy add more cider; two tablespoonfus each namon, nutmen, and cloves; out tablespecies of sugar; one bottle of brandy, you prefer, leave out the brandy add more cider; two tablespoonfus each namon, nutmen, and c

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used, scald it. This makes a large quantity, but it is very nice and keeps well. MAGGIE M. W.

BATTER PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 3.—I believe I have not "spoken in meeting" since I rose last summer to tell you "what I knew about canning core." And now I want to tell you that on Christmas-Day I had a can of that same corn for dianer, and it was as beautifully sweet and fresh as could be desired, and at a much less cost than one would have to pay for it in the stores at this season. I also want to tell "Louiss P." how she can make a batter pudding which, if it be not exactly like that she grets in the country. I am sure she cannot fail to like it; provided the recipe is not tampered with by the "Devil," and she follows it precisely when she gets it: One pint of sweet milk; one tea (or coffee) cap of four, and two eggs, beaten separately, the whites stirred in the last fluing. And here is a sauce suitable for the same: One teacup of sagar; haif a cup of butter—these rubbed together; one egg, separated—the yolk beaten with the butter and sugar; one pint of boiling water, thickened with a teaspoonful of flour or corn-starch; add to these the beaten white of the egg, and let it come to the boil; flavor to taste.

ANEW SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

A NEW SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

A NEW SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Louisa P. inquires for a reduc for batter pudding. I will give her one that I have always used, and which has favariably stood the "proof": Take eight eggs; beat the same till light; add eight tablespooniuls of four and one quart of milk. Bake or boil in a moid about half an hour. Serve with sauco made by rubbing one cup of sugar with half a cup of butter, adding wine and nutmer. To one who inquired some time shee for some way of cooking venison, I would say, if she broils her steaks and roasts other cuts, serving with gravy, to which is added wine and currant jelly, I think she would find the result preferable to frying. It is proper and commendable for all to do what they can to make home attractive. But tidles and worstedwork are of minor importance to that of cheerfulness and a spirit of deference and respect due to those placed by Providence in authority over as. This is a matter largely overlooked in this generation. I only introduce this subject, soping to hear from some sister more capable of discussing it than myself.

GOOD WILL.

GOOD WILL.

To the Estitor of The Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—Until within the past month or two I have been a constant reader of The Home Department in The Tribune, and today, after "devouring" it again, I wonder how I have done without it for so long a time. I see The Home corner is like a plum-pudding—it grows better as it grows older. I see so many new names, and new subjects written about, that I hoped a secret hope that the "chemiloon" question might be left out for the nome, but no, there it shines in all its glory. Mr. Editor, and your many "recipers" (pray excess the word), this is my first visit to your columns (please don't wish it to be the last), but my conscience said, Why not have "a finger in the pie," too, so I have merely introduced myself this time, so when there is an opening I may slip in again some time in the future, not to give information, but to "ask for what I do not see." I wish you all a happy. New-Year, if it is not too late. Yours, etc., Stoux.

it is not too late. Yours, etc., Sioux.

DISPERSIA.

Fo the Editor of The Tribume.

UTICA, III., Jan. 2.—Will you allow me a corner in your valuable paper to make a suggestion and sek a question? I have been wondering ever since I first beheld. The Home if the ladies who write all these excellent recipes cook hem for their little ones. Do they not know that such rich food leads to that norrible disease dyspepsia? Why not tell us how to make good bread, cook meats and veretables nicely, and such dishes as all can afford! I shall anxiously await "Chat's" recipe for frying tough beelsteak, for we seldom appen on a tender piece.

Will some one tell me if they sieve Graham four! I sieve mine, and it makes excellent paste, but I prefer bread. If you consign this to the waste-basket, please ask the ladies to tell me exactly how to make Graham breid. I reald like to tell "Observer" that cake not mixed stiff enough will fall when taken from the oven.

mired stiff enough will fall when taken from the oven.

INK-SPOTS ON CARPETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HILEDALE, Jan. 1.—"Happy New-Year," ladies. May we each in our turn strive to make this year a profitable one. I think every lady should be prodicient in the art of cooking, and I, for one, do not agree with "Olive Green," thinking that we ought to let all interest in the "culinary department" flag, and engross our minds entirely with subjects that are more clitying. I do agree with "A Sympathizer" that "variety is the spice of life." And why not have a variety? Let the "bookish" ones have their say, the "chemiloonaticks" theirs, and those interested in puddings and bread ditto. Of course I have fallen in love with "Amber," and woulddeem it the "joy of my life" to become personally acquainted with "Chat," "Datbler," and "Garnet." Will somebody enlighten me as to what will remove ink-spots from carpets, muslins, etc.? We manage to overturn at least one bottle per week, and are greatly at a loss to find some method for removing the ugly stains. Please, somebody, help me out of this predicament, and greatly oblige, yours respectfully, Marsin Mallow.

"CONSISTENCY'S A JEWEL."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 3.—"Winnie" asks scocerning the authorship of the quotation, "Consistency's a jewel." I searched for it long and patiently myself, asked many who were "older and wiser than I." and heard it charged mon hearly every author from Confucius to the Danbury Nace man. I have learned this: That it has been traced to a collection of old Scotch and English ballads, published by Murtagh, in 1754, and is found in the ballad of "Jolly Robyn Roughhead." The verse containing the quotation runs as follows:

Tash! tash! my lasse, such thoughts resign, Comparisons are cruel;
The pictures sait inframes as fine,
Comparisons are cruel.

To thee and me coarse clothes are best;
Rude folks in homiye raiment drest;
Wife Joan and Goodman Robyn.

CARLOTTA PEREY.

CREAM MUFFINS.

To the Settor of The Pribuse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. S.—I have not written The Home before. Have taken The Tribuse for years, and am delighted with the Ladies' Department. May I tell the ladies how to make cream muffins? One quart of rich milk, or, if you san get it, half cream and half milk; one quart of four,—beaping; six eggs; one table-spoonful of butter, and one of lard, softened to-gether. Beat whites and yolks separately, very light. Then add flour and shortening, and a scant teaspoonful of salt, and stir in the flour the last thing, lightly as possible, and have the butter free from lumps. Heat your mufflyings, butter well, and half fill them, and bake immediately in hot oven. Send them to the table the moment they are done, and they are delicious.

I should so like to ask "Zoe," for a pattern

delicions.

I should so like to ask "Zoe" for a pattern of the dove, but feel as if it was almost an imposition. I am going to inclose a stamped spreiope for one of "Stove-Hook's" twenty pattern. Would any of the ladies like to know how to make a handsome cross for Bible mark?

Mrs. E. D. T. H.

MRS. E. D. T. H.

ADVICE NOT THEOWN AWAY.

To the Enter of The Tribuse.

I am often much interested in The Home Department of your paper, and ask this opportant to sincerely thank your correspondent, "Imph," of Fond du Lac, Wis., for her good site of the 18th inst. I hope many will follow her example. More such letters will do us all food, and when, on this beautiful Christmas soming, I called in by my old-fashioned freplace four bright and hopeful the companies of the property of the companies of the property of the companies of the companies

THOSE PAPER CROSSES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

The Relitor of The Tr

for two years that are as white now as the first time I washed them. Mas. MAC.

REMEDY FOR THE CROUP.

REMEDY FOR THE CROUP.

To the Editor of The Triouse.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Among the readers of The Home are many mothers who would like a quick and sure remedy in an emergency for the croup, which generally takes us unawares about midnight. The ear detects they the hoarse wheese or whistle in the throat. I always have at home some fresh lard. I give the child a teaspoonful warmed to the consistency of oil, but not hot. In a few minutes I follow with another, until vomiting ensues. Bathe the feet in warm mustard-water. Wring a fiannel out of hot water, and lay across the cheat, and lay a dry fannel over it; then wrap the child in a woolen blanket. In a short time he will prespire profusely, and you can enjoy your rest for the remainder of the night. The object of using the lard is, that the retching is painless, and it prevents the formation of mucus. This I know is good, having tried it myself, and know others who have always used it successfully.

"LITTLE ONE'S FRIEND."

GERMAN PERIODICALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIRID, Ill., Jan. 2.—"Loo Waler," you can obtain a list of all the popular magazines and papers printed in German of E. Stricer, New York. I recommend the Ueber Land u Meer. Comes every two weeks; is handsomely illustrated; price, \$5.50 per year; also, Illustrate Welt, \$4.50 per year. "J. H. S.," I wish that you had given your name so that I might call and shake hands. Consider it done, please. You wrote just as I think. Will. "Chat" tell me how to make \$5 buy \$25 worth of goods? Mr. Editor, isn't your patience about exhausted? Mrs. James A. D.

Mrs. James A. D.

HAIR-PIN CASE.

CHICAGO, Jam. 5.—I always preferred The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jam. 5.—I always preferred The Tribune above all other newspapers, but I never liked it so well as since it has established The Home Department. And now I want some information. A contributor of some weeks ago said, she would tell any one who wanted to know how to make a "hair-pin case in the shape of a sailor hat." I have mislaid the slip which gave me the name of the contributor, but hope she will see this and give me the desired information.

FRUIT CARE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Will some one of experience please tell me how to make cuffs still, and give them the glossy appearance that they have at the hundries! I would like "Aunt Lucy" and other readers of The Home, to try my recipe for fruit cake: One cup butter; two cups sugar; three and one-half cups flour; whites of three eggs; whele of one; one and one-half cups milk; three teaspoons baking powder; three cups ransins; three cups currants; mix butter, sugar, and eggs well together. Will some one please tell me of their success?

PUNTY FOR AQUARIUM.

PUTTY FOR AQUARIUM.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—In answer to Frank's question how to make an aquarium tight: One part say a gill, of litharge; one gill of plaster of Paris; one gill of dry, white sand; one-third of finely powdered resin. Sift and keep corked tight till required for use, when it is to be made into a putty by mixing with boiled linseed oil with a little patent dryer added. I have use it with a little patent dryer added. I have use it and know it is sure. Where, oh! where is "Little Rhody"? I have only seen one letter from her. Tell her to send along another, a mate to that clam-chowder one.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—I have received a pattern of a dove from "Zoe," but now am at loss to know how to go ahead with it. I know the doves are made of Canton fiannel, but as to whether they are stuffed or not, or as to how they are put together, I am still in the dark. Will some of your more experienced readers please inform and oblige Whitz Dovz.

VEAL LOAP.

To the Estor of The Tribuna.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 3.—I must apologize to "Mrs. H. S. E." for not answering her inquiries sopner concerning my veal loaf, but I thought I must obey orders from headquarters to "letup" for a week. The veal must be raw, and chopped quite fine. You will find that two eggs with the butter is sufficient moisture. Please et me know of your success, and how you like it.

TTALIAN CREAM.

To the Estior of The Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. I.—Can some lady friends oblige me with a recipe for what I believe is called Italian cream? I have caten it at hotels, where it was served in place of ice cream, which it resembled, but did not appear to be frozen, though cool.

Young Housekeepen.

WANTS TO KNOW.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
Chicago, Jan 4.—Will some of the readers please tell me how to starch linens, and to fron them, so as to have them very stiff and glossy? Also how to go to work in preparing autumn leaves. And isetly, how to make wax flowers, and thereby oblige

REMEDY FOR MICH.
The Editor of The Tribuns.
Chicago, Jan. 4.—H "Distress" will put camphor-gum in her trunks and bareau drawers, she will find a remedy for mice. The little animal objects to the odor. Will some one give a good recipe for pork-cake? Will "X. Z." tell where those dish-washers can be found?

ISABELL D. S.
CHICAGON AND OYSTER SALADS.

CHICKEN AND OYSTER SALADS.

To the Salitor of The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—I wish to inquire of some of your many correspondents to Saturday's issue for the best recipe for making chicken and also lobster salad.

MRS. M. R.

ANOTHER DOVE WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Will "Zoe," of Wheaton, Ill., please send me her pattern of a dove, and oblige Emma Howe! Address 269 Walnut street, Chicago, Ill.

CHOSS AND ANCROR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Will not some contributor to The Home inform me where I can obtain a "cross-and-anchor" pattern! Mrs. J. K. G.

MOCK-TURTLE SOUP.

To the Editor of The Triburs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Please ask some of the contributors to The Home for a recipe for mock-turtle soup, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

CHOCOLATE FROSTING.

To the Entior of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—Will some one please tell me how to make chocolate frosting? and oblige

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER. FLORIDA MOONLICHT.

Over the boughs of the cypress, Over the tops of the pine, Touching the sward beneath them With a radiance divine;

Over the limbs of the swamp-oak, And on to the grass below, Through the dark dim aisles of the forest, It shines with a wondrous glow.

It shines on creek and streamlet, Is shines on awamp and bay, And covers the faults that the sun doth show With a light that is fairer than day.

The pine is rough and rugged, But the moonlight tones it down; The cypress is sad and mournful, But it haloes it with a crown.

Come again, beautiful moonlight!
Come every night, to prove
A Heavenly Father's message,
The embodiment of Love!
Lawrer, Fla., Jan. 1, 1877. Will E. Bakks.

A Story of Keen Bidding.

An English paper relates the following story of keen bidding: A certain East of London Jewish firm had received a commission from Birmingham to sell a batch of 150,000 Sniders. The other day a stout, foreign-looking individual called, saw the patterns, and agreed to brive the whole lot at a certain price. His offer was accepted and he went away, agreeing to call next day, pay a deposit, and conclude the affair. An hour or two after he left another person, also a foreigner, called and offered an advance of nearly 20 per cent upon the price agreed on by the first purchaser. The Hebrew dealer said he did not feel bound to sell to any one who had not paid a deposit, and that if purchaser number two paid in his deposit before purchaser number one, the muskets would be his. Number two went away, saying he would be hack again in an hour and bring with him the depositmoney required. He had hardly left the counting-house when a third party put in an appearance, offering more by nearly 10 per cent than number two, and more by about 30 per cent than number one. Moreover, he brought with him in mank notes, a considerable sum, which he paid down as a deposit. The arms

were then said to be his, and the usual sele-cole duly made out. If afterward turned out that all the three purchasers were ageuts or brokes for the same firm, and that in their exgerness to obtain shelf commission they had been biddled against each other. The arms, together will be the same firm, and that in their exgerness to obtain shelf commission they had been biddled against each other. The arms, together will be the same of the same description purchased Sechia via one of the Russian ports in the Black Sec.

A BRHLIANT ADVENTURE;

Or, "What Do You Take Your Old Dad Every" will be the same of the Russian ports in the Black Sec.

A BRHLIANT ADVENTURE;

The time was about a fortnight before Christmas. There were not many travelers, and I had a compartment in the early tidal train of the control of the same way to the same of the same and the same as a strength of the bell and rang it violently. Up came a waiter made to convey from my father (a London jeweler and silversmith) to his agent in that city a very valuable brilliant ring. "The diamonds in it are worth a 2000 if they are worth a penny," my father had said to me; "so I hope you will take special care of the ring, Ned, and, neither lose it on the way nor allow yourself to be robbed of th." I smile all illusy processes of the ring, Ned, and, neither lose it on the way nor allow yourself rob a robbed of the same of the ring. Ned, and neither lose it on the way nor allow yourself rob and robbed of the ring and the robbed of the ring and the robbed of the ring to the robbed of the ro

There could be no harm in that, you know. I took the box out of its hiding-place and opened it. My eyes were dazaled as I looked. There laid the darling in its nest of purple volvet. Who could have resisted the pleasure of taking it out and trying it ou! Certainly not I. First on one singer and then on another I tried it. Had it been made for the third singer of my right hand, it could not have sitted me better. It looked simply exquisite.

Now I came to think of it, was there or could there be a safer hiding-place for the ring than my singer! I had only to keep my glove on, and not a soul would know anything about it. It was far safer there than in my pocket. In such a case to hesitate was folly. I blaced the ring on my singer, and put the empty box back into my pocket. As I was alone, there was no occasion to put my glove on just then; so I mused and smoked, and watched the many-celored rays of light that sinshed from the brilliants, and wondered what great swell's singer it was destined to decorate. How I wished that I could call it mine.

There was no harm in dazzilng the eyes of the ticket collector with it. He was only a railway official. But I took care to pull on my glove and button it before alighting from the train. A quarter of an hour later we were steaming swiftly out of Dover harbor.

There were not more than a dozen passengers on deck. The day was cold and clear, with just enough sea on to make the vowage unpleasant for bad sailors. Only two ladies were visible. One was a stout, middle-aged person, who was enting and drinking nearly the whole way across—evidently an old sait. The other was—well, simply the most charming creature I had ever set eyes on. In point of fact, I could not keep my eves off her. I passed her and repassed her as I paced the deck from end to end, and ever set eyes on. In point of fact, I could not keep my eves off her. I passed her and repassed her as I paced. What superb yellow hair! But as for her complexion, it would need a poet to describe its wild-rose think one single

was now going back into seclusion,—going back to the little cottage in which she had dwelt ever since her dear husband's death. She would not be able to go forward by the tidal train, she told me, having a business-call to make in Calais. She would go forward by the evening train.

All this was told me with charming frankness. There was no reason why I should not wait and go forward with her by the evening train—if she would only allow me to do so. When I threw out a hint to that effect she offered no objection. She admitted at once that she was fond of society, and then she looked at me, and—well, I could almost have sworn that she blushed. I had already told her that I was bound for Parls on a special errand for my father; but I had not said a word about the ring, nor had she even seen it. I had put or my gloves before leaving the train at Dover, and I still wore them. A little while longer and we found ourselves at Calais. When we landed, Madame admitted that she was hungry, and that luncheon would be a desirable feature of the programme. Accordingly, while she went about her business, I took a woitus and drove to the Hotel Dessin. There, in the course of half an hour, Madame joined me.

Now one can't very well partake of luncheon in kid gloves. The question was whether I should partake of mine with the ring on my finger, or whether I should put it carefully away in the box and hide it out of sight. If you have any knowledge of what human hature is at 21, especially when there's a pretty woman in the case, you will know the decision I arrived at.

Madame pecked a little at this and that, but

at 21, especially when there's a pretty woman in the case, you will know the decision I arrived at.

Madame pecked a little at this and that, but hardly ate more than a sparrow might have done. How swiftly the minutes seemed to fiy! I could have lingued on in that cozy little room for a year. When the cloth was drawn and we were left to ourselves, with a bottle of hock on the table between us, somehow our chairs seemed to gravitate towards each other. Or perhaps it was the stove that attracted us, for the afternoon was chilly. In any case, we found ourselves in closer proximity. Then said Madame, "Do you not amoke, Monsfeur!" "Yes, considerably more than is good for me, I'm afraid." "Then smoke now. Obligeme. I like to see a gentleman smoke." I rose in order to get my cigar-case out of the pocket of my overcoat. Madame laid her hand lightly on my arm—and what a charming hand it was! "Tenes. I am going to make a confession," said she. "I smoke, too—mod. Cigarcttes. I lived for several years in Spain, where nearly all the ladies smoke. You are not shocked, I hope, at the idea of a lady smoking a cigarette?"

"Shocked, Madame—""

"No, of course not. You are too much a man of the world. You are above such insular prejudices. Eh blen, you shall smoke one of my cigarettes." From the sachet by her side she drew an embroidered case, which she opened and bade me choose a cigarette. I did so, and she took another. Then with her own fair fingers she struck an alliented, and held it while I lighted the weed. Then she lighted her own. She could not fail to see my ring as she lighted the match.

"I dare say you find the flavor a little with the sachet of the match."

I lighted the weed. Then she lighted her own. She could not fail to see my ring as she lighted the match.

"I dare say you find the flavor a little peculiar," said Madame, a minute or two later. "These cigarettes are made of perfumed to bacco. I never smoke any others. I hope you don't find yours very disagreeable."

"On the contrary, Madame, I am quife in love with it. As you say, the flavor is slightly peculiar, but aromatic and pleasant—very pleasant." To tell the truth, I didn't like it at all, but I wouldn't have said so for words.

We smoked on in silence. What would this superb creature say to me, I wondered, if Iwere to tell her how madly I had fallen in love with her? Would she reject me with scorn, or would she—I gave a sudden start, and was shocked to find that I had been failing asleep. Fortunately Madame had not noticed me. Her large, melancholy eyes were bent upon the stove. There was certainly something very soothing, something that inclined to slumber and happy dreams, about Madame's peculiar cigarettes. If I had but £2,000 a year now, and this sweet creature to charle it with me, how happy could I be! Certainly she must have been some six or seven years older than myself, but I never was one to care for your chits of school-girls, who set up for being women before they are gut of their teens. Here was an angel who had been elet desolate, who had been east on a bleak and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and unfeeling world, who had nined for a heart and light came into her eyes, and, stretching out light came into her eyes, and, stretching out.

My father winked at me with the solemnity of a Judge. "My dear Ned, what do you take your old dad for? The diamonds were nothing but paste."

AFTER THE BALL.

They sat and combed their beautiful hais,
Their long, bright treases, one by one,
As they laughed and tailed in their chamber there.
After the revel was done. Idly they talked of waltz and quadrille; Idly they laughed, like other girls Who, over the fire when all is still, Comb out their braids and eurls.

Robes of satin and Brussels lace, Knots of flowers, and ribbons too, Scattered about in every place, For the revel is through, And Mand and Madge, in robes of white. The prettiest night-gowns under the sun Stockingless, slipperless, sit in the night, For the revel is done—

Sit and comb their beautiful hair, Those wonderful waves of brown and gold, Till the fire is out in the chamber there, And the little bare feet are cold. Then out of the gathering winter-chill, All out of the bitter St. Agnes weather, While the fire is out, the house is still, Mand and Madge together—

Mand and Madge, in robes of white, The prettiest night-gowns under the sun, Curtained away from the chilly night, After the revel is done—

Float along, in a splendid dream, To a golden gittern's tinkling tune, While a thousand lustres shimmering stream In a palace's grand saloon. Plashing of jewels and flutter of laces, Tropical edors sweeter than musk; Men and women with beautiful faces, And eyes of tropical dusk.

And one face shining out like a star, One face haunting the dreams of cach, And one voice, sweeter than the others are, Breaking in silvery speech.

Teiling, through lips of bearded bloom, An old, old story over again, As down the royal-bannered room, To the golden gittern's strain, Two and two they dreamily walk, While an unseen spirit walks beside, And, all unheard in lovers' tafk, He claimeth one for his bride.

O Maud and Madge! dream on together, With never a pang of jealous fear! For, ere the bitter St. Agnes weather Shall whiten another year, Robed for the bridal and robed for the tomb,

Braided brown hair and golden tress, There'll only be one of you left for the bloom Of the bearded lips to press; Only one for the bridal pearls, The robe of sath and Brusse's lace; Only one to blush through her curls At the sight of a lover's face.

O beautiful Madge, in your bridal white! For you the revel has just begun; But, for her who sleeps in your arms to-night, The revel of life is done. But, robed and crowned in your saintly bliss, Queen of Heaven and bride of the sun, O beautiful Maud, you'll never miss The kieses another has wen.

Close in my arms come nestle, my pet,—
Come nestle, my jewel, my dark-eyed queen!
We will laugh at the shadowe that fill our way;
We will let the world frown as harsh as it may;
The blisses of love are half lost in the day,
My love and my life, my dark-eyed queen!
To cause you a pang no grief will I let
while I love you, and that will be ever, my pet,—
That will be ever and aye, my queen!

Look into my eyes with your eyes divine,
My jewel, my pot, and my dark-eyed queen!
Do you know, I've more fallings than I can speal
You are noble and wise, and I am weak,
Not worthy the treasure that I would seek,
My love and my pet, my dark-eyed queen!
But I'll bathe my life at your life's shrine,
And the tide of your life will purify mine,
For I am yours—yours only, my queen!

Oh! touch my lips with your lips like wine,
My light and my life, my dark-eyed queen!
And, come what there may, I will still be
same;
I will cling to you ever in want and shame;
I will follow you ever through flood and flame,
My love and my pet, my dark-eyed queen!
For grief were a gladness suffered with you,
And Hades would I search over and through
At a word from my darling, my queen!

Then close in my arms come nestie, my pet,—
Come neetle, my jowel, my dark-eyed queen!
Others'are winsome and debonair.
But never a woman so charming, so fair,
Never a woman so true, I swear,
As my love and my life, my dark-eyed queen!
To cause you a pang no grief will I let
While I love you, and that will be ever, my pet,—
That will be ever and aye, my queen!
CHERRY JANES.

The pilgrim and stranger who through the day
Holds over the desert his trackless way.
Where the terrible sands no shade have known,
No sound of life save the camel's monn,
Hears at last, through the mercy of Alish to all,
From his tent-door at evening the Bedonin's cal
"Whosever thou are whose need is great,
In the name of God, the Compassionate
And Merciful One, for thee I wait."

her arm to her mother, she spelled on her fingers, with the greatest excitement, the words, "Mamma, I hear." The next piece was an orchestral arrangement of "Trovatore." As the composition proceeded the tears flowed down the poor girls cheeks, and her excitement became so great that it was deemed prudent to leave the theatre. Our reaching home the exhaustion produced by the events of the evening was such that the family physician was summoned. As she lay on her couch she reached for her slate and wrote: "Mother, I. think heaven must be music." The next day, in accordance with her request, Mr. Russell was sent for, and he kindly came and samp for the little sufferer. It was too late. Death had marked the child for his own, and she did not even smile. The little lips are cold now, and there is a vacant chair in the family circle.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—In a recent issue of your paper I noticed an article under the heading, "The Normal School Fraud," the writer of which was evidently misinformed, or thoughless, as to the matter alluded to. As this institution is the property to deeply in which the option opening to deeply in which the option opening to deeply in which the option opening to deeply in the option opening to the option opening to the option opening the option opti

is one in which the entire county is deeply interested, will you allow one who has had special
opportunities of knowing the facts in the case
to add a few words to what has already been
said about this school?

The article referred to suggested that it might
be to the interest of Cook County to abolish
the Normal School, and use the property for the purposes of an institution for
the education of mutes. Although truly sympathizing with those poor unfortunates, I very
much question whether it would be wise to divert the provision now existing for the education of the many teachers this great county now
needs, and will in the future need, simply to
meet the wants of a comparatively small number of deaf and dumb persons, who, at the best,
would be of but little service to the general
public. Let them be provided for in some appropriate way, but not at such a serious sacrifice of the educational interests of the county.
The proposition, in fact, seems absurd.

On investigation, I find that, at the most, not
more than from forty to sixty mutes could be
found who would wish to take advantage of an
institution of this character if provided, while
the record of the Normal shows that, as a training school for teachers, it has assisted some SSI
in litting themselves for the important work.
Of this number 200 have completed the course
and graduated; last year's report showing that
154 were teaching in the county. The catalogue
for 1875 shows 288 students in the school that
year; that for 1876 over 400.

It is also to be borne in mind by the charitable that of the SSI Normal students a
very large per cent, probably 75 or 80, are
poor, and to them the privilege of free
cducation afforded by this school is
of the ability of the child these parents would
be obliged to look to the county for support.
The intelligence of this county will certainly be
slow in destroying the usefulness of such an institution and risk the very large expenditure
already made for school purposes in what cannot by regarded as

the experiment justiles the nope of its origina-tion.

As to whether Prof. Wentworth is the proper person to manage this important school, it is not the province of this article to discuss. If he is to be estimated by the standard of success his friends have certainly much to claim for him, as beyond question the spendid beginning the school has achieved is due almost solely to his skill and energy.

I say, let the School continue, let us increase its strength and influence, let us make it worthy of Chicago and Cook County, and, to do this, "Let us have peace."

C. C. P.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CRICAGO, Jan. 4.—When doctors disagree who is to decide? Dr. Moody, in the Tabernacle, has been telling us during the past three months that the Bible is all true, from Genesis to Revelation; that it is God's word to man, given by Divine inspiration, and hence must be free from error or falsehood; that to discredit one portion is to discredit it all; that to reject a part is to reject the whole; that to reject as a part is to reject the whole; that to reject as untrue certain portions of the Old Testament, such as the account of the origin of the world, or of the old bloody wars of the early tribes, or of Jonah and the whale, is to reject the New Testament with its account of Christ and the Apostles and Paul; that we must receive as true the entire Book or none at all. Now comes along Dr. Swing, in the Allianse, who tells us that Dr. Moody's private belief in the truth of the above Old Testament accounts is without interest to any one, and that it is ridiculous to arraign the Doctor, who is without theologic lore, for his belief upon this point. Now, what I wish to know is, which of these doctors is sound in faith. There seems to be a wide difference in their respective beliefs. They can't both be right. Either the Bible is all true or it is not. These doctors are both prominent representatives of the evangelical faith, and should agree in their theology, for, if my memory serves me correctly, the Westminster Assembly catechism gives forth no uncertain sound upon this point of belief in the Bible. Can you throw light upon this seemingly contradictory attitude or position of these two champlons of the Christian faith! and oblige A SERERR AFTER TRUTH. untrue certain portions of the Old Testament,

CAN'T STAND IT.
To the Saitor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—I notice in this morning's CMCAGO, Jan. 5.—i notice in this morning's Tribuble.

CMCAGO, Jan. 5.—i notice in this morning's Tribuble are profit of a meeting held at Farwell Hall last evening by the "traveling men of Chicago," at which fifteen members were present, and decided that Chicago traveling men, as a class, were intemperate, and that "no class of men were so low in the moral scale" as they.

Without commenting on the arrogance that prompts such a very small minority to arraign their fellows, I would like to call the attention of this saintly band to the fact that the traveling men representing the hardware and tinuers' stock trade of Chicago had a social reunion and dinner at the Falmer House yesterday, at which about fifty were present, and not a drop of liquor of any kind sppeared on the table.

It is to be presumed, from obvious reasons, that the meeting at Farwell Hall was composed of the dry goods traveling men, and probably no one objects to their rating themselves as they choose and circumstances warrant, but let them speak for themselves only, and not for the fraterity at large. For one, I don't believe that the men who make the business for Chicago are such a set of moral vagabonds as our dry-goods friends would have us believe. Yours truly,

Timbars' Stock.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—In your issue of this day CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—In your issue of this day I notice a meeting of traveling men held yester day in Farwell Hall, Room 4, at which about fifteen persons were present, including Mr. Jonn V. Farwell. The meeting was opened by a Mr. R. C. Parlett, calling himself a traveling man, and by him the charge was made that the majority of the 6,000 traveling men from this city were addicted to the vice of intemperance. Now, I for one, who have had over ten years experience in traveling, protest against this charge. I even would further say that the regular traveling men of this city stand morally as high as any other class, preachers not excepted.

ONE OF THEM.

UNAUTHORIZED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—I find that the Chicago daily papers have published an address purporting to emanate from a so-called Union League in this city, and bearing my name as one of the signers. Permit me to say to those who may have read this document in The Tribune that I am in no wise responsible for the same. Having no connection whatever with the "Union League," I knew nothing of the address before it appeared in print, and the use of my name is whofly unauthorized. Absence from town has prevented me from giving this matter cariler attention.

THE REAL AUTHOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Jan. 2.—The account of the New-Year's reception in your columns, "given by one of the ladies who was present in the office of the Woman's Temperance Union," was not prepared by a member of that Society, but by "a looker-on in Vienna." Hence the Union is not responsible for the phrase, "Those bleased women." The reporter's statement that we had a pledge dexterously concealed under the visit ing-list must have been either playful or unenlightened. There was no concealment whatever.

ONE WHO WAS TREME. THE REAL AUTHOR.

A HIST.

To the Editor of The Tribins.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Allow me space in your columns to suggest to the managers of the West Side Car Company the great convenience it would be to passengers to be able from the inside of the car to tell its destination. As it is now when cars running in three different directions use the same track for some distance one is apt to take the wrong car, and not find out the mistake till after the fare has been paid.

T. S. J.

Not greatly moved with awe am I
To learn that we may spy
Five thousand firmaments beyond our own.
The best that's known
Of the heavenly bodies does them credit small.
View'd close, the Moon's fair ball
Is of 'ill objects worst:
A corpse in Night's highway, maked, fire-scarr'd,
accurst.
And now they tell
That the sun is plainly seen to boil and burst
Too horribly for hell.
So, judging from these two,
As we must do,
The Universe, outside our living Earth,
Was all concerv'd in the Creator's mirth,
Forecasting at the time Man's spirit deep,
To make dirt cheap.
Put by the telescope!
Better without it man may see,
Stretch'd awful in the hush'd midnight,
The ghost of his eternity.
Give me the nobler glass that swells to the eye
The things which near us lie.
Till Science rapturously halls,
In the munutest water-drop,
A torment of innumerable tails.
These at the least do live.
But rather give

Bibliographical Errors and Blunders.

Philadelphia Saturday Night.
Some eighty years ago, a newspaper reader wrote a private letter to Mr. Woodfall, at that time publisher of the Moraing Chronicle, a London daily paper. This letter complained of Woodfall's want of respect for the crowned heads of Europe, whom he called, not "potentates," but "potatoes, "and protested against Frederic the Great being denominated "the Nero

heads of Europe, whom he called, not "potentates," but "potatoes," and protested against Frederic the Great being denominated "the Nero of Prussia," instead of the Hero.

The edition of the Holy Bible (the Vulgate text), executed by order of Pope Sixtus V., was intended to be free from literal errors, and every sheet was narrowly examined as it was printed. Nevertheless it abounds with errata, and most of the copies that had passed into the hands of the public were called in. Some few remain in the collections of the curious, and a single copy would be cheap at \$1,500.

In Germany, a printer's wife stole into the office where a new edition of the Bible was in hand, and, to alter the sentence of subjection to her husband, pronounced upon Eve, in the third chapter of Genesis, took out the first two letters of the word herr, and put "na" in their place, by which the text was altered from "and he shall be thy fool" (narr). Her life is said to have paid for this. The few copies of the Bible which got out before this intentional erratum was discovered have been purchased at enormous prices.

The Vinegar Bible derives its title from an edition of Holy Writ which contains an erratum in title to the twentieth chapter of \$t. Luke, in which "Parable of the Vinegar." This edition was printed, in the year 1717, by the University of Oxford, at their Clarendon Press.

In another edition, printed in London, "Thou shalt commit adultery" was printed as the seventh commandment, omitting the negative. This was also said to have been a woman's mischievous work. The Archbishop of Canterbury, when the alteration came under his notice, laid on the Worshipful Company of Stationers in London the heaviest fine that ever was recorded in the annals of literary history. The amount, I believe, was \$100,000.

Number of killers	632	Number of victims	735		
Males	543	Male	604		
Females	50	Children	7	Children	47
Maans	512	Robbert	51		
Drowned	111	Revenge	4		
Best	30	Feund or grudge	22		
Stabbed	111	Quarel	143		
Poisoned	14	Whisky	50		
Ax	26	Woman	24		
Hatchet	15	Domestic troubles	3		
Kicked	12	Jealousy	25		
Other means	114	Other means	133		

TINNERS' STOCK.

RESISTANCE INDICATION.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—As your columns are open for its readers' opinions, I take this occasion to contradict the statement of a certain Mr. Parlett, which appears in your issue this morning, in regard to traveling salesmen. For the past nine years I have been on the road, and can certify that I have failed to remark the "large proportion addicted to the vice of intemperance" Mr. Parlett mentions: Among my acquaint
The Worst of Two Evils.

Sasmana Mets.

An old colored woman who returned a few days since to Savannah, after a lengthy absence, encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone to Savannah, after a lengthy absence, encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, an old friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, and can be applied to the said the friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, and can be applied to the said the friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, and can be applied to the said the friend, whom in a surprised tone absence; encountered, we are informed, and can be applied to the said th The Worst of Two Evils.

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Breathins. Flutterings at the Heart, Checking or suf-focating Sensation when in a Lying Fosture, Dimand of Vision, Dots or when he fore the Sight, Dimand Dull Pain in the Heart, Deficiency of Permitration, Yol-lowness of the Skin and Syes, Pain in the Stic, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning a time Flosh.

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Of ten years' growth oured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarion and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANY ARBOL. Dot. 27, 1878.—Dr. 16Apway: The oftens may be benedicted. I make this discriment:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and you of the man of the man of the man of the pide without any benedic, the best of twicking of this pide without any benedic, the best of twicking at such rapidity that I could not have itself the following at such rapidity that I could not have itself the following the HENJ. D. COCKER MARY COCKER MARY B. POND E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the care of all Chronic Biseases, Scrofnic a Nyphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it scaled in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitlating the Finids,

Chronic Rhoumation. Scroftin. Glandniar Swellings, Backing art Cough, Cancerons Affections, Syphilitia Complaints, Bleeding of the Langs, Dynogunia, Water Swellings, Tumers, Water State Break, To Diolorux, Water Swellings, Tumers Ulcers, kin and Hip Discuss, Manures Discusses, Fernander Complaints, Gout, Droper, Blaker, Ball Boston, Branch and Complaints, Gout, Droper, Blaker, Ball Borth, State Constitute, Consumption, Kidney, Bindder, Liver Constitute, Consumption, Kidney, Bindder, Liver Constitute of Fill Co., El Phil BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Loan Market Steady and Moderately Active.

New York Exchange Firmer-The Currency Movement Light.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Pro-visions Excited and Buoyant.

Wheat Bather Weak---Other Breadstuffs Quiet and Steady.

Packing in the West--- A Few Comparative Figures.

FINANCIAL.

Among the banks the day was only moderately active. The demand for discounts was fair, and came from the same sources as usual. The larger part of the applications received for loans were from packers and from Board-of-Trade men who have stuff to carry. Mercantile collections have improved with the increase of currency in the contry, and the offerings of commercial paper are not large. The loanable resources of the banks are for the present in comparatively full use.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, there

banks to regular customers. On the street, there was a fair demand for loans, with rates at 8 per

was a fair demand for loans, with rates at 8 per cent and upward.

New York exchange was sold between banks at par to 25c per \$1,000 discount.

The movement of currency in and out is small, but the receipts are larger than the shipments.

The clearings were \$3,400,000.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

In his inaugural message, Gov. Robinson, of New York, recommends some important changes in the Savings-Bank law of that State. They are that the stocks and bonds held by savings banks shall not be estimated above cost, nor above par, nor above market value; that none of their funds shall be Concatted with any compared hank or nall be deposited with any commercial bank or st company; that the maximum of deposits to received from one person to be fixed at \$2,000 tead of \$5,000; that no deposits be received m corporations; that interest should be reduced 5 per cent, and that savings banks should be required to accumulate a larger surplus than 10 per cent.

TWENTT PER CENT A MONTE. A woman recently set up a bank at Madrid, in Spain, promising to pay 20 per cent a month interest. As the interest was paid promptly, deposits flowed in. After she had 6,700 depositors and \$1,100,000 deposits, and had paid back \$400,000 of it in interest, she disappeared with the balance of \$700,000. This, as a financial operation, is considerably ahead of anything that has been attended in this counter. One of the nearest any of the nearest and the counter of the nearest and the second of the counter. considerably shead of anything that has been attempted in this country. One of the nearest approaches to it was achieved by the National Bank of this city that solicited deposits at 10 per cent interest and absorbed them in its failure.

THE NEW \$1,000 COUNTERFETT.

THE NEW \$1,000 COUNTERFEIT.

The newly-discovered counterfeit \$1,000 bill has been examined closely at the Treasury Department. Its principal defect consists in the lathework surrounding the figures also appear blurred, though it would require comparison with the genuine bill, as it would in other particulars, to discover their bad execution. The note is pronounced a dangeroes one. It has been taken in by one bank and paid out again over the counter.

TAXATION OF BANK SURPLUS.

Taxing the whole surplus of the banks in addition to their capital is neither equal justice nor sound policy. Besides compelling them to pay more than their fair proportion, it induces them to divide their surplus among the stockholders, thereby diminishing the security which it gives to the public so long as it is held by the banks. In times like the present the exigencies of every day may

the present the exigencies of every day may diminish both surplus and security.—Gov. Robinson, of New York.

RAILEOAD BONDS.

The following bids were made on the New York stock Exchange Jan. 2:

Stock Exchange onb. 2:	
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds 101	Buffalo & S. L. 78 105
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s. g 30	Kal & W Pignon 1st 200
C. & Onio 8s 1st 28	L. S. div. bds 10634
Chicago & Alton 1st 114%	Cons D tes
Chicago & Alton 186 11429	L. S. Cobs. R. 18t 10439
Joliet & Chicago 1st107 St. L., J. & Chic. 1st165	Mich. C. 1st 8s 82 8. F. 113
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st 165	N. Y. Cen. 68, 83102
C. B. & Q. Con. 78 109% C. E. L. & P. 1st 78 x109	N. Y. Con. fs. 87101
C. E. I. & P. 1st.7s x109	N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. E., 101
C.R. 14 P.SF.1.6a. 95.101 C. R. of N. J. 184 C 82%	N. V. Cem. Ca Kah: 101
C D of W Y 1st C POLC	V V C & Back tot C 110
C B of E I Convert Out	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st R.1 15%
C. R. of N. J. Convrt 82	N. 1. C. & Hud. 1st E. 1 1594
L. & W. B. Con. Guar. 62	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85111
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D. 11716	N. Missouri 1stx56
M. & S.P. 24. 73-10 P. D 2002	Dalo & M. Con. S. F 70
M. & S. P. 1at La C. D. 100 4 (Ohio & Miss. Cons : 2014
M. &St. P. 1st H. &D. 8514	Milo & M ad Cong 4012
M. & St. P. Con. S.F 80%	Con Man mald help 1001
M. M. D. T. COM. B. F 6078	Com Mac More Dels 10004
M. & S. P. 2d (10)	con. Pac. Jonq'n B'R., 913
C. & N. W. S. Fund100	Cen. P. Cal. & O. 1st., 90
C. & N. W. Int. bds 10456	Western Pacific bds100%
C. & N. W. Con. bds 100% I	Western Pacific bds 1004 Union Pacific L. G. 7s. 1004
C. & N. W. Ext. bds. 100 C. & N. W. 1st 10036	Inion Pacific S. F. Gal.
C & N W 1st 10074	At & Par I O M 9
C. & N. W. C. G. bds 18 1	Ban I of Me let out
	Pac. L. of Mo, 1st 98%
Iowa Midland, 1st 8s., 90	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d 82
Galena & Chic. Ext 107	P., Ft. W. & Chie. 1st. x118
Penin, 142 Con	Fr. W. A. Chile 9d 10014
Chicago & Mil. 1st 10336 1	P., Ft. W. & Chie, 3d, 104
Win. & St. Peters 1st. 80 d	Diev. & P. 4th, S. F103
	Col., Chie. & Ind. 1st 38
	St. L. & Iron M. 1st 100%
	A. C. Irua M. Ist Itte
Mor. & Essex 2d108	Alt. n & T. H. 1st M. x107
M. & E. Construction. 92	A. & T. H. 2d Pref 80
M. & E. 1st Con. G 80%	Alton & T. H. 2d inc., 67
Erie 1st Extended 100 1	5. & S. Ills, 1st 8s 81
Erie 2d 79, 18791028, 1	f., P. & W. 1st E. D., 88
Erie 3d 7s, 1883102%	P. & W. 1st W. D. 87
Erie 4th 7s, 1880 100	P. & W., Bur. Div., 30
Erie 5th 7s, 1888 165	to to the Date Date and
Tone Dook below 1995	L. P. & W. 2d 32 L. P. & W. Cou. 78 32
Long Dock bds 10178	., P. & W. Con. 78 32
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. :0	ol. & W. 1st M. Ex101
H. & St. J. 8s Con 83	ot. & W. 1st St. L. D. 7914
D. & S. C. 2d division. 104	Tol. & Wab. 2d 7094
I., B. & W. 2d mort. 5 17	Fol. & W. Fq. bds 21
M. So. 7 Wet. 2d 10844	Fol. & W. Con. C'ble., 45
M. S. & N. 1. S. F. 7 9. C. 108 m	it. West, 1st, '88,101
Clev. & Tol. S. F 108	St. West. 26, 93 70%
Clev. & Tol. new bs 105	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '80., 66
Clar P & A old by took	W II bule 1000 C 100
Clev. P. & A., old bs. 102%	BY TY hale 1000 B 100
Thever a de Are new DE. 107	W. U. Olls., 1900, E 108
Buffalo & Erie new bs. 106	
CHANGE WE ARREST AND	N 400 500 40 500 4 C4 500 10

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 106@1061/4 in greenbacks.

Groenbacks were 94%@93% cents on the dol

in gold.	
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Suzty days	. Right.
Sterling48416	48016
Paris	518%
Belgiom	518%
Switzerland	51814
Holland	40%
Sweden	27%
Austria	40
Germany 9438	90%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81113%	113%
United States 5-20s of '85	100%
6-20s of '85-January and July 100%	110%
5-20s of '87-January and July	113)4
5-20s of '68-January and July 114%	115
10-40s	113%
United States currency 6s,	111%

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	1000000
Stock. Rid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 # ct. bonds*100%	*107%
Chicago City 7 P ct. sewerage	*10796
Cook County 7 F ct. Sonds (long)*10734	*108
West Park 7 Wet. bonds	*10834
North Chicago 7 w ct. bonds (L. Park). *94	495
City Railway, South Side 14216	14734
City Railway, West Side 163	F4158
CHY Kallway, North Side ex-div 196	1385
Traders' Insurance Company 118	100 April 100
Chamber of Commerce	73

*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 5.—Gold-heavy and lower, opening at 106% and closing at 106%. Carrying rates, 1-32 per diem to 6 per annum.

Silver at London yesterday was quoted at 57% deper ounce. No quotation to-day. Here silver was 131% bid greenbacks, and 123% gold. Silver coin, 26 bid.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,210,000. Stirling dull; long, 484; short, 486.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Micial closing prices of mining-stocks

New ORLEANS. Jan. 5.—Gold, 107%@107%. Sight exchange on New York. ½ discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 516.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 516.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 1%, being % below the Bank of England rate.

Consols, money and account, 94 9-16.

United States Bonds—65s, 105%; '67s, 108%; 10-40s, 109; new \$5s, 107%.

New York Central, 98; Erie, 9%; preferred, 17.

Parix, Jan. 5.—Rentes, 106f 2%c.

Frankfort, Jan. 5.—United States bonds—New 5s, 102.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 5:

Priday, Jan. 5:

Dickson st. 285 ft n of Division st. e f. 24x133)4
ft. dated Jan. 4.
Dickson st. 318 ft n of Division st. e f. 24x133)4
ft. dated Jan. 4.
Dickson st. 318 ft n of Division st. e f. 24x133)4
ft. dated Jan. 4.
Dickson st. 318 ft n of Division st. e f. 24x133)5
ft. dated Jan. 4.
West Lake st. 599 ft e of Kednie av. s f. 50 ft
to alley dated Dec. 12, 1876.
North av. 148 ft w of Western av. n f. 24x125
ft. dated Jan. 2.
North av. 148 ft w of Western av. n f. 24x125
ft. dated Jan. 2.
Wellington st. 237 ft e of Blucher st. s f. 50x265
ft. dated Jan. 3.
Wellington st. 237 ft e of Blucher st. s f. 50x265
ft. dated Jan. 3.
Langley av. 500 ft s of Forty-third st. e f. 50x
134 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1876.
Langley av. 500 ft s of Forty-third st. e f. 50x
134 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1876.
Same at the above, dated Dec. 20, 1878.
Some as the above, dated Dec. 20, 1878.
Some dated Jan. 5.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning and for the corresponding day last year.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	10,994	9,890		7, 798
Wheat, bu	15,756	54,540		18,544
Corn. bu	60,674	19.700		38,027
Oats, bu Rye, bu	28, 119	11,210		7,856
Rye, bu	1,555	385		400
Barley, bu	7, 150			4,858
Grasswood, lbs.	107, 300	77,930		87,976
Flaxseed, lbd .	60, 200		84,700	117,469
B. corn, ling	10,550	13,000	******	20,000
C. meats, fos	120,080	364, 130	2, 238, 132	1, 654, 369
Beef, tos	******	******	. 100	
Beef, bris	******	301	298	. 366
Purk, bris	681	140	/ 150	515
Lard, lbs	179, 600	72, 200	213, 770	663, 849
railow, lbs	23, 586	18,50 X	174,800	2,280
Butter, lbs	85, 512	100,477	49, 420	77, 385
D. hogs, No	3, 362	2,276	803	723
live hogs, No.	23, 484	14,907	2, 226	1,879
Sheep, No	4, 385	2,011	2,482	2,055
sheep, No	2, 183	2,789	728	945
dides, lbs	217,470	277,601	326,746	356, 773
Highwines, bris	150	60	352	260
Wool, lbs	79,652	18,694	86,050	72,000
Potatoes, bu		32		
Coal, tons	4, 366	2,175	027	325
lay, tohs	50	40	80	
umber, m	200	216	430	675
hingles, m	290	80		109
salt, bris		100	1, 146	1.835
Ponitry, lbs	60, 735	52,445	46,505	62,443
Poultry, coops.	17	11		
lame, pkgs	85	51		
wgs. Dkgs	162	499		140
beese, bxs	270	100	2,500	242
apples, pris.				. 15
Beaus, bu	150	1.830	387	6

consumption: 7,508 by wheat, 479 by corp. 404 bu rye, and 3,223 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in

this city on Friday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 14 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car car No. 1 spring, 28 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do (76 wheat); 2 car high-mixed corn, 23 cars new do, 54 cars new mixed do, 66 cars rejected do, 4 cars no-grade (226 corn); 5 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected do, 1 car no-grade (28 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 14 cars No. 2 do; 1 car rejected do; 14 cars No. 3 barley, 8 cars rejected do. Total, 368 cars, or 147,000 bn. Inspected out: 9,604 bn wheat, 3,648 bn cern, 1,216 bn

out: 9,004 bu wheat, 3,648 bu cern, 1,216 bu oats, 1,562 bu rye, 9,847 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, though with no great range in prices. Provisions were strong under an active demand, and wheat was easier, chiefly because of expected rain in California, the wind in that State having veered to the southwest, with a lower barometer. Other markets were steady and generally quiet, the attention of the great majority being absorbed by wheat and provisions. Both of these departments are now the subjects of intense speculative excitement, due to great uncertainty with respect to the situation. In pork products there is a widespread impression that the supply of hogs is much more near the point of exhaustion than was recently thought possible, and in the cereal there is also a belief that the Northwest has little more wheat to forward to market till after another harvest. This stimulates buying for future, the sellers being supplied from the ranks of those who "don't believe a word of it." There is not much doing for present delivery, partly because cars are scarce, and partly for the reason that, excepting in corn, current prices do not offer inducements to shippers to operate. Hence the trading is chiefly speculative, and no small part of it is of the scalping order. The no small part of it is of the scalping order. The question of war in the Old World has been used as a lever to more prices up and down, but few seem to have an intelligent idea of what would be the effects of a war between Russia and Turkey. It is singular that corn has not been affected by the war news, while wheat has been year exception of the contract of the c

that corn has not been affected by the war news, while wheat has been very sensitive to it. The Danubian ports are the only ones besides those of the United States from which Western Europe draws her supplies of corn, while several countries are residy to farnish wheat to England, and much of the wheat of Russia could be transported across that country by rail and shipped from ports on her western coast.

of the wheat of Russia could be transported across that country by rail and shipped from ports on her western coast.

There was little change in the situation of the dry-goods market, a moderate movement being witnessed at thoroughly sustained prices. Groceries were fairly active, and were firm all around. Coffees continue to work upward under scanty supplies and a continued active domand. The stock of Brazil at all ports on Jan. 3 was 17, 327 bags, of which there were 7,090 at Baltimore, 4,500 at Mobile, 358 at New Orleans, and 5,500 bags at Galveston; none here; affoat and loading for the United States to Nev. 22, 200, 900 bags, and purchased to Dec. 29, 195,000 bags. Sugars were dealt in rather sparingly, but the market was firm at fully late prices. Sirups and molasses, rice, spices, soaps, etc., were unchanged. There was a firm market for butter and cheese. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were quiet and fairly steady. Leather was firm. Coal and wood were quoted unchanged. Wool and broom-corn were duil, but not more so than ordinarily in the winter months, and quoted prices were athered to for the small orders, which constitute the nalk of the trading at the present time. Seeds were quiet and generally firm, especially the better qualities, which were most salable. Hides were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes were in better demand and steady. The retail dealers were taking advantage of the mild weather to stock up, and sound stock was firmly held by sellers, as the stock is small and few potatoes are now arriving. Bay was very duil. Poultry was rather scarce and in good demand. Game also was steady, and eggs, when fresh, sold at recent prices.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. The rates are: To New York, 35c on grain, and 45c on bulk meats; to Boston, 40c and 50c for do; to Philadelphia, S1½c and 41c; and to Baltimore, 30½c and 40c per 100 lbs. There is a fair demand for freight-room in proportion to the number of cars offering, but it is believed that the supply will soon increase.

Field, Leiter & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 12 cases musical instruments; J. W. Doane PRODUCE TRADS OF BOSTON.

The following shows the receipts of flour, grain, and provisions at Boston during the past two years:

logs.
Provisions, tes.
Provisions, bris.
The foreign export trade has increased nearly \$12,
000,000 in value over that of 1878. The imports hav
decreased nearly \$13,000,000. PACKING IN THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Price Current figures up the packing to date, and the probable total of the winter's work. We present the leading facts:

The number of hogs packed to Jan. 4 in the six principal cities, with comparisons, is shown in the following table:

To Jan. 4, Same date 1875: 1876: 1875: 1876: 1875-70, 1410,000 385,000 585,359 315,000 220,000 325,895 200,000 205,000 223,147 185,050 115,060 181,975 215,000 220,000 325,184 Total at all points. 3,673,000 3,125,000
The following table shows by States the total of hogs packed to date of returns at the 27 points heard from, also to same time last year timates for his season to the close, and the same points last water: 4, 880, 133

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and excited on the speculative deliveries, under the receipt of numerous buying orders from outside, with a good demand from local operators. Liverpool was quoted higher on pork and meats, and lower on lard. The receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards were fair in number, but poorer in quality than heretofore, and advanced in consequence. This reacted on product and strengthened the feelings of those who have resently accepted the theory of a short crop in proportion to the demand for consumption. Some prominent local operators have taken the built side on product, and bought heavily, which atmulates a demand from others; and for a few days pastiture has been a regular-rush to get on the long side of the deal. Foreign buyers have sent many orders here, but most of them were limited below the market.

Mass PORK—Was unusually active, and irregularly strong, advancing 200: per lort, under a vigorous demand, which was largely from the it of this provided the demand market, closed from a strength of the deal of the d PROVISIONS.

at \$11.575/6111.55; 19.500 tes seller March at \$11.525/66
11.70; and 2,250 tes seller April at \$11.725/66
11.70; and 2,250 tes seller April at \$11.75/66
11.70; and 2,250 tes seller April at \$11.75/66
11.70; and 2,250 tes seller January; \$11.525/66
11.70; and 311.70; and 311.70; and 31.70; and 311.75/66
11.70; and 311.70; and 311

Bacon short ribs. 100:1030 for short clean, all canvaced and packed.

all canvaced and packed.

Garasac—Was quiet as 36:8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.50%

10.75 for mess: \$11.50641.75 for extra mess; and \$19.00

10.30 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 75:6275c for city, and 65:66

75:5c for country lots, the histor for No. 2. Sale was made of 140 bris city at 75:6c.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet, the demand being chiefly from the local trade. There was a little looking around on the part of slippers, but they found prices too high to sait them, except on superfines, as holders are firm in their views, under light stocks. Sales were reported. in their views, under light stocks. Sales were reported of 550 bris winters, partly at \$7.00; 475 bris spring extras at \$8.00@8.00 for patents; and 1,000 bris spring superfines at \$3.75@5.00. Total, 2,025 bris. The market closed firm at the following range of prices, some lots being held higher: Choice winters, \$6.67%@7.62%; medium winters, \$5.67%@6.00; choice spring extras, \$6.25@6.75; medium do, \$5.62%@6.00; shipping extras, \$5.00@5.37b; choice patents, \$7.25%@6.00; common do, \$8.75@7.25; spring superfines, \$3.50@5.00. Eye dour, \$4.25%4.37id. Buckwheat do, \$6.75@7.25.

Brax—Was in good demand, and firm at the advance of the previous day. Sales were 50 tons at \$13.00 per ton on track, and \$13.25@13.50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$15.00 on track, and 10 tons at \$16.50 free on board cars.

SCERENINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$15.00 on track, and 10 tons at \$16.50 free on board cars.

SCERENINGS—Sales was made of 10 tons coarse at \$7.00 per ton.

MIDDLEAGE-Saies was made of 10 tons at \$7.00 per ton.

SCHERNINGS-Saie was made of 10 tons at \$7.00 per ton.

SCHERNINGS-Saie was made of 10 tons coarse at \$1.00 per ton.

SCHERNINGS-Saie was made of 10 tons coarse at \$1.00 per ton on track.

Bit 25 per ton on track.

More active, and averaged was the close of the the the the the ton the time ton time to time ton time to time ton time time ton time t

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.07@2.14.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unch anged. Dealers are filling small orders at quotations, but would probably make reductions in prices for car-lots: Choice green brush, 667c; medium hurl, red tipped, 45@5c; green brush, with hurl emough to work it, 5@35@c; red tipped with do. 4@45@c; green covers and inside, 5@ 55@c; red tipped with do. 4@45@c; green covers and inside, 5@ 55@c; red tipped with do. 4@45@c; green covers and inside, 5@ 55@c; red tipped with do. 4@45@c; green covers and inside, 5@ 55@c; red tipped with do. 4@45@c; green covers and inside, 5@ 55@c; red tipped with do. 4@45@c; green covers and inside, 5@ 55@c; red tipped with do. 4@45@c; inferior brush, 5@56@c; erooked do. 5@5c.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large for the season. but the demand also holds up remarkably well, and thus far the accumulations have not been of sufficient magnitude to cause-any serious weakening of prices. In fact, the market for choice table butter displays quite all much strength as at any time since the beginning of winter. We still quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@ 58c; medium to good, 18@25c; faferior to common, 13 @16c; roll, 17@22c.

BAGGING—Values remain steady and firm, despite the continued absence of anything more than a hand-to-mouth demand. Whatever of strength the market may display if due to light stock and the continued absence of anything more than a hand-to-mouth demand. Whatever of strength the market may display if due to light stock and display the prices of the prices of the stock o

20.00. DRESSED HOGS. Were active and firm, especially heavy-weights, which were wanted by the packers Light and mixed weights soid at \$7.2567.40, the sverage using \$7.3067.375, and heavy at \$7.5067.60, the outside for fancy. Sales: 1,171 head and 19 cars at the shower range of prices. ove range of prices. EGGS-Pickled were quoted at 18@20e, and fresh at above range of prices.

EGGS-Pickied were quoted at 16620c, and fresh at
246615c.

Fish-As yet there are few indications of a revival
of business in this department of trade, but dealers
seem confident thats a good demand. will spring up by
and by, and the process of the control of the control
and will probably undergo a further advance soon.
Salt-water salt remain steady. The Boston Commercial
Builetin says: "The present scarcity of mackerel,
owing to the smallness of the catch in Nova Scotia. is
being taken advantage of by a wealthy firm of sha calers in this city, who have bought up all they could get
hold of, and now have on hand upwards of 6,000 bris,
a risc. "We again quote: No. I whitefan, %-bri.
25.00 at 10.

26.00 st. 15, 10.

26.00

slackberries Bestelle (1985). Albertes, 19630c. 146015c; almonds, Terragons, 200 Nurs-Filberts, 146015c; almonds, Terragons, 200 Terragons, 200 Napies walnuts, 164015c; Grenoble walnuts, new 150 Learness and 164015c; Grenoble walnuts, 164015c; Branches (1986). Terragons (1986). Terragons (1986).

OULTRY AND GAME—The offerings of fine poul-were moderate and the demand fair at better prices chickens, and turkers were unchanged. Frairie kens and qualf were calable to shippers, and steady, as bear soil at 10c per by nck, \$4.00.
TEAS—Were ordered with some freedom, and were again quoted steady, as follows:

LIVE STOCK. #0gs. 5, 478 15, 681 32, 975 23, 484 24, 000 1,619 1,285 2,226 6,462 5, 110

differed little from those of the preceding days of the week. Choice beeves comprised only a small percentage of the supply, and most of the trading, as on the carrier days of the week, was a price; ranging downward from \$4.85. A few choice lots were taken at \$5.0085.28, and in two or three instances higher figures were paid, but sales as over \$5.00 did not reach 500 head. Local butchers paid \$2.8038.75 for common to prime fat cows and inferior to common steers, while most of the purchases of the Eastern trade were at \$4.004.80. Veals sold at \$3.5085.00 for poor to good grades. The market closed firm, with the stock about all cleared out.

Sout all cleared out.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, wetgaing 1, 400 to 1, 500 bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 400 bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair floob, weigh-Medium Grades—Steers in fair floob, weigh-3.8004.40 2.2562.75

d thin cows, helfer rag steers. (natives). (natives). (2471.8 sALES. Price. No. 38. 95. 99 22. 5. 40 16. 5. 25 17. 5. 00 36. 18. 6. 05 18. 4. 55 12. 4. 50 12. 50

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OL, Jan. 5-11 s. m.-FLOUR-NO.

Corn-No. 1, 280; No. 2, 250 9d.

Land-65m.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool., Jan. 5—Latest.—Corron—Budyant: 8%
67 1-18c; esies. 20,000 bales; speculation and export.
4,000; Americas, 11,000; sales of the week, 81,000, of
which exporters took 5,000, and speculators took
23,000; total stock; 671,000; Americas, 311,000; receipts, 115,000; Americas, 91,000; actual export,
7,000; amount stock, 443,000; Americas, 404,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 8,000;
American sales, 43,000.

Yarus and fabrics at Manchester quist but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. Wheat—Receipts for 3 days,
25,000 qurs; Americas, 27,000; California white
wheat, 11stilis 2d; do club, 11s 2dails 7d; No. 2 to
No. 1 red Western spring, 10x3/00 5d; do winter,
10s 4d6:10 6d. Flour—Western cansil, 24625m. Corn—
Western mixed, 25s 5d; now do, 25s 5d6:25s. Corn—
Western mixed, 25s 5d; now do, 25s 5d6:25s. Corn—
Western mixed, 25s 5d; now do, 25s 5d6:25s. Corn—
Western mixed, 25s 5d; now do, 25s 5d6:25s. Corn—
Canadias, 27s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 70860s.

Paovissons—Mess pork, 70s. Prime mess beef, 50s.

Lard—American, 53s. Cheese—Fine American, 55s.

Bacos—Long clear, 44s 6d; short clear, 45s.

Tallow—43s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

New York, Jan. 5.—Grais—Wheat market dull a slightly in buyers' favor; scarcely any export inquised only a limited city milling demand; notwithstaring the duliness of trade, there was no pressure on the part of holders to realize; No. 2. Chicago was nomine \$1.3001.40, and for straight No. 2. Milwaukes \$1.3001.40, and held at \$1.44; sales 27,000 but at \$1.15 rejected spring; \$1.201.40 for ungraded spring; cluding lows at \$1.30 in store and Minnesota at \$1.30 in store and Minn

alow, but no quotable changes in rate; the present condition of the harbor precludes the idea of a free movement of vessels; charters to Liverpool by steam, 8,000 pu grain at 7d.

Provisiouss—Pork higher and firm at the advance, with more active business, both for parcels on the spot and for speculation. Sales 630 bris mess on the spot at \$18.00 218.25, and 140-bris extra prime at \$14.00; also 230 bris mess for January at \$18.25; 1,500 bris for February at \$18.25, and \$17.50 bris for March at \$18.40; also 250 bris mess for January at \$18.25; 1,500 bris for February \$18.20 bld and \$18.30 asked, and for March \$18.35 bid and \$18.50 asked; with an active speculative business was limsted; Western long clear at 9ice. Lard higher, with an active speculative business reported; transactions in cash lots to a fair extent, market closing firm; sales, 500 tos prime steam, on spot, at \$11.50, closing at \$11.65 asked; also, 1,250 tes for January at \$11.55611.65; 1,500 tes for do at \$11.6756311.70; closing at \$11.75; (30.0 tes for do at \$11.6756311.70; closing at \$11.75; (30.0 tes for February at \$11.50 as to \$11.75; (30.0 tes for April at \$11.65; 3,500 tes for March at \$11.7756311.70; closing at \$11.75; (30.0 closing a

FORT WATER, Ind.

to Amsterdam, 1,607; to Br 1,962; to New York, 1,808. MOBILE, Jan. 5.—Corron—8 stock, 72,825 bales; weakly net, 1 ports to the continent, 2

DRY GOODS

TURPENTINE.

Those who have heard anything of a sonal characteristics of Lord Byron hav of his extreme ensitiveness regarding sonal appearance. The slight defect of his feet was a source of life-long and pair

of Illinois, ss.